The Colonization Herald
AND GENERAL REGISTER.

CONDUCTED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WHATSOEVER YE WOULD THAT MEN SHOULD DO TO YOU, DO YE EVEN SO TO THEM.

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For the Colonization Herald.

HISTORY OF LIBERIA.

No. VI.

Ashmun, whose history is inseparably connected with that of the colony, whose bright career has shed a lustre over all her early and eventful scenes, and whose name will ever be revered where Liberia is known, claims now our particular attention.

At this period he occupied a position most embarrassing and painful. Circumstances, connected with his former relations in this country, had been operating to his prejudice ever since his departure for Africa. To quote the language of his eloquent biographer, the Rev. R. R. Gurley,* "Unfortunately, he stood not now in the clear light of public confidence. The malign eye of suspicion was upon him. The managers participated in the general distrust. Suspicions which were at first from misapprehension indulged against him, borrowed shape and distinctness from the imagination—grew by time, and at length gained with many the weight of certainty and truth."

By the arrival of Dr. Ayres, he not only found himself superseded by that gentleman in the important offices he had held under the society and the government, but he had the mortification also to learn that his drafts had been dishonored—that no appropriation had been made for his benefit—that the society had invested him with no authority—and that he had been appointed to no agency by the government. His arduous services and sacrifices in behalf of the colony, though acknowledged as important, were unrewarded; and in addition to the wound inflicted on his generous heart by this cruel neglect, he was exposed to all the annoying vexations of pecuniary embarrassment.

No man on earth possessed a nicer sense of honor, and no one could be more watchfully jealous of whatever seemed to compromise his self-respect—but above all feelings of personal consideration, the Christian principle was predominant in the breast of Ashmun; and, though he saw and keenly felt that his services in Africa were undervalued, and that the confidence to which he was entitled thereby was withheld—though he was justly indignant that his rights were disregarded—his attachment to the cause of colonization remained steadfast; and personal ease, and private wrongs were alike forgotten when its claims were in view.

"Mr. Ashmun had been more than a year in Africa; with the assistance of God he had saved the colony from extermination; devoted himself in sickness as well as health to its interests; and now learned that neither the government nor the society had made any appropriation on his account; and that (although to the latter had been submitted a distinct proposition) neither had determined the amount to which his past or future services should entitle him. Should he abandon the colony at this crisis, when the principal agent was leaving it, its ruin seemed inevitable. The most influential colonists were greatly dissatisfied with the distribution of the town lots; their confidence, both in the Board and their agents, was shaken, and a spirit of insubordination had already shown itself, menacing destruction to all law and authority. One individual declared that he and his associates would not submit to government twenty-four hours after the departure of the Fidelity"

In this exigency, the magnanimity and heroism of Ashmun's character were conspicuous. He determined, despite his wounded feelings, and the threatened dangers of the course, to throw himself into the breach, and save, if possible, from destruction, a cause in which he had already done and suffered so much.

The prudence of his measures, and the firmness of his conduct, aided by his personal influence, succeeded in preventing any immediate outbreak of violence; and the individual who had threatened open resistance, was compelled publicly to revoke his threat, and pledge himself to the maintenance of the laws. But the causes of dissatisfaction were numerous; and the spirit of insubordination had acquired too much strength to be easily crushed. The provisions, when Doctor Ayres left the colony, were sufficient, with strict economy, and such supplies of rice as might be expected from trade with the natives, to subsist the settlers for four months. Happily, a small schooner, of about seven tons, had been sent out by the Fidelity, to be employed by the agent in securing provisions from different points of the coast. Tobacco, however, then an almost indispensable article in the African trade, was nearly exhausted, and a small supply which it was hoped Dr. Ayres might purchase, on his way home, at Sierra Leone, was not obtained. Slave vessels in unusual numbers were upon the coast, enhancing greatly the demand and value of rice, and throwing every possible obstacle in the way of the traffic of the agents of the colony. Worse than all, several of the leading settlers were prepared to set at defiance the authority of the agent, and openly avowed their purpose to aid in no survey of the lots, or in any public improvements, and to leave uncleared and uncultivated the land assigned them, until they should receive a reply to their remonstrance, already sent home to the Board.

It was at that time one of the regulations of the society, that every adult male emigrant should, while receiving rations from the public store, contribute the labor of two days in a week to some work of public utility.

Before the departure of Dr. Ayres, it had been announced that on the 5th of June, 1824, all rations would cease, except in case of special necessity, and that unless those who had appealed to the Board on the subject of their lands, should, while their case was pending, cultivate some portion of land designated by the Governor, they should be expelled from the colony. About twelve of the colonists not only cast off the restraints of the colony, but exerted themselves to seduce others from obedience. On the 13th of December, Mr. Ashmun published the following notice.

"There are in the colony more than a dozen healthy persons, who will receive no more provisions out of the public store until they earn them." This notice proved inefficient, except as it gave occasion for the expression of more seditious sentiments and a bolder violation of the laws.

On the 19th, Mr. Ashmun directed the rations of the offending individuals to be stopped. The next morning they assembled in a riotous manner at the agency house, endeavoured by angry denunciations to drive the Governor from his purpose, which finding immovable, they proceeded to the store-house, where the commissary was at that moment issuing rations for the week, and seizing each a portion of the provisons, hastened to their respective homes.

Towards evening, the same day, Mr. Ashmun addressed a circular "to all the colonists," setting forth the criminality of this mutinous proceeding; stating that a full representation thereof would be transmitted to America by the earliest opportunity; exhorting all to industry and energy in the construction of their houses and the cultivation of their lands during the dry season; and finally "warning them against disorder and rebellion as they would avoid guilt, confusion, disgrace, shame, and ruin in this world," and in a future one the still more terrible judgments of God. They were reminded that their oaths were as binding as when first taken; that the prospect for themselves, their friends, and their children, depended on their conduct, and that the agent, while disposed to use the language of friendship, would act, as he had ever done, with the authority becoming the representative of the American Colonization Society. The circular encouraged the well disposed, confirmed in duty some of the wavering, and struck with awe the spirit of outrage. The leader of the sedition almost immediately confessed and deplored his error; and throughout his after life, by an unwavering attachment to Mr. Ashmun and a faithful devotion to the colony, nobly redeemed his character from the deep stigma of this great crime.

On the 13th of February, 1824, the ship Cyrus arrived with 105 emigrants, mostly from Petersburg, Virginia. The accession of this company was hailed by all as a joyful event—especially as it comprised an unusual amount of intelligence, industry and morality. But the cordial greetings and kind interchange of friendly offices, which made this a scene of happiness and hope, were soon succeeded by sadness and gloom. Within four weeks all the new emigrants were attacked by the fever. There was no regular physician in the colony, and, by a strange neglect, the provisions supplied for the expedition were wholly inadequate, while the dispensary contained little that was suitable for the sick.

The Rev. Lott Carey, a colonist, who had before rendered important service to the colony, undertook the care of the sick; and though indebted solely for his medical skill to his good sense, observation, and what experience he had gained in the colony, his success was remarkable. Only three died.

But sickness and scarcity of provisions were not the greatest evils which were felt at this time. The spirit of revolt, which for a short time had slumbered, was again in motion, and threatened the peace and safety of the community. The exigencies of their situation soon furnished an occasion for the exhibition of this spirit. On the 19th of March, the rations were reduced one half, as it was found that even so diminished, the supplies would not last more than four weeks. This act of prudence was counted by the malcontents an act of oppression; they violently reproached the Governor in his presence, and showed in the storm of their passions that the assumption of the right of self-government had given them no mastery over themselves.

On the morning of the 22d of March Mr. Ashmun assembled the people, and made them an address characterised by great kindness, but in a tone of manly firmness and determination not unmingled with an indignant sense of the base ingratitude manifested toward himself. He reviewed the circumstances of their past dangers and trials, reminded them of the many signal mercies they had experienced, of the expenditure of money, he toil and sacrifice made by the society, and its officers in their behalf, the distinguished privileges they possessed, and the bright prospects in reversion. He bade them remember the solemn obligations of their oaths, and finally declared that unless they returned immediately to their allegiance, he would act no longer the shadow of authority.

Most of the settlers tacitly assented to the truth and justice of this address, and Mr. Ashmun adopted every measure in his power to relieve and preserve the colony. But the colonists afforded him no vigorous support. The spirit of disorganization was at work deranging all the movements of government. Mr. Ashmun had some months before declared to the board, that in his opinion "the evil was incurable by any of the remedies which fall within their existing provisions." He now prepared and forwarded despatches containing his best reflections on the state of the colony, and the increasing elements of turbulence and danger threatening its speedy ruin.

His situation now was one of the most painful and trying to which a good man can be exposed. The cause he loved and for which he had toiled and suffered anxiety and peril, was on the point of ruin. Sickness and sorrow was upon him. Ingratitude and opposition assailed him. His authority was contemned in the colony, and the board to which he looked for support and sympathy regarded him with distrust and suspicion. But in the midst of all these bitter trials, his PRINCIPLES sustained him. His confidence in God was unshaken and he determined to persevere in the path of duty though darkness and persecution was around it.

On the 15th of March (1824) he addressed a letter to the board, in which he says, "Next after the approbation of God and conscience, I own that I have been ambitious, in the humble part which I have acted in your service, to deserve and receive that of the board of managers! And I have always felt confident of the essential equity of their decision when all the circumstances under which I acted could be known to them." Again he adds. "I am conscious of wanting several qualifications which an agent of your board ought to have; and have often been pained for your sake and the colony's that I was not a wiser and a better man." He expressed a desire to be relieved from any further duties which might require his residence in Africa, believing under the circumstances that another might be more useful in his situation.

Though he did not feel at liberty to abandon the country without the consent of the board, he determined on a calm review of all the circumstances of his situation, to make a voyage to the Cape De Verd Islands, hoping thereby to benefit his health, which was completely prostrated, and believing that a short absence from the colony might have a good effect on the minds of the people.

For the benefit of any one who might succeed him he left a full statement of the condition and necessities of the colony, appointed E. Johnson, a man of tried integrity and ability, General Superintendent of Affairs, provided for the instruction of the recaptured Africans, and took passage for the Cape De Verds on board the schooner Reporter, Captain Preble, on the 1st of April.

The remonstrances sent home by some of the colonists and the communications of Mr. Ashmun had convinced the board that immediate and strong measures were required to prevent the subversion of the colony, and the total extinction of their hopes. A reply was written to the remonstrants and an address to the colonists generally explaining the benevolent purposes of the society, depicting vividly the ruin impending over any community that dared to violate, or even ceased to venerate the majesty of the law, the certain destruction to follow insubordination in a feeble and exposed settlement: and enforcing industry, order and the strict performance of every duty by warnings, appeals, motives of interest, and the solemn demands of religion. They declared that the agents must be obeyed or the colony abandoned. They asserted their determination to punish offenders while they assisted the obedient: and, affectionately, encouraged all the sober and virtuous to maintain the peace, and guard as their very life the authority of the laws.

These documents were scarcely despatched when letters were received from the colony, charging Mr. Ashmun with oppression, the neglect of obvious duties, the desertion of his post and the seizure and abduction of the public property. These charges were confirmed by various verbal reports of officers of the U. S. N and others who had touched at Mesurado soon after his departure and there listened to those wicked calumnies. In this state of affairs the board made a strong representation to the executive of the United States of the importance of sending an armed vessel to the colony with some individual duly commissioned both by the Government and the society to examine the entire condition of the agency, the people and the property, and empowered to make such temporary arrangements for the security of the public interests and the government of the establishment, as upon proper consideration, circumstances might in his judgment require.

The Rev. R. R. Gurley the able secretary of the society was commissioned for this service by the government and the society, and embarked at Norfolk, late in June, 1824, in the United States schooner Porpoise, Captain Skinner, for the coast of Africa.

From De Tocqueville's Democracy in America.

THE PRESENT, AND PROBABLE FUTURE CONDITION OF THE THREE RACES WHICH INHABIT THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The principal part of the task which I had imposed upon myself is now performed: I have shown, as far as I was able, the laws and the manners of the American democracy. Here I might stop: but the reader would perhaps feel that I had not satisfied his expectations.

The absolute supremacy of democracy is not all that we meet with in America; the inhabitants of the New World may be considered from more than one point of view. In the course of this work my subject has often led me to speak of the Indians and the Negroes; but I have never been able to stop in order to show what place these two races occupy, in the midst of the democratic people whom I was engaged in describing. I have mentioned in what spirit, and according to what laws, the Anglo-American Union was formed; but I could only glance at the dangers which menace that confederation, whilst it was equally impossible for me to give a detailed account of its chances of duration, independently of its laws and manners. When speaking of the United republican States, I hazarded no in the New World; and when making frequent allusion to the commercial activity which reigns in the Union, I was unable to inquire into the future condition of the Americans as a commercial people.

These topics are collaterally connected with my subject, without forming a part of it; they are American, without being democratic; and to portray democracy has been my principal aim. It was therefore necessary to postpone these questions, which I now take up as the proper termination of my work.

The territory now occupied or claimed by the American Union spreads from the shores of the Atlantic to those of the Pacific Ocean. On the East and West its limits are those of the continent itself. On the south it advances nearly to the Tropic, and it extends upwards to the icy regions of the north.*

The human beings who are scattered over this space do not form, as in Europe, so many branches of the same stock. Three races naturally distinct, and I might almost say hostile to each other, are discoverable amongst them at the first glance. Almost insurmountable barriers had been raised between them by education and by law, as well as by their origin and outward characteristics; but fortune has brought them together on the same soil, where, although they are mixed, they do not amalgamate, and each race fulfils its destiny apart.

Amongst these widely differing families of men, the first which attracts attention, the superior in intelligence, in power and in enjoyment, is the White or European, the MAN pre-eminent; and in subordinate grades, the Negro and the Indian. These two unhappy races have nothing in common; neither birth, nor features, nor language, nor habits. Their only resemblance lies in their misfortunes. Both of them occupy an inferior rank in the country they inhabit; both suffer from tyranny; and if their wrongs are not the same, they originate at any rate with the same authors.

If we reasoned from what passes in the world, we should almost say that the European is to the other races of mankind, what man is to the lower animals; he makes them subservient to his use; and when he cannot subdue, he destroys them. Oppression has at one stroke deprived the descendants of the Africans of almost all the privileges of humanity, The negro of the United States has lost all remembrance of his country; the language which his forefathers spoke is never heard around him; he abjured their religion and forgot their customs when he ceased to belong to Africa, without acquiring any claim to European privileges. But he remains half-way between the two communities; sold by the one, repulsed by the other; finding not a spot in the universe to call by the name of country, except the faint image of a home which the shelter of his master's roof affords.

The negro has no family; woman is merely the temporary companion of his pleasures, and his children are upon an equality with himself from the moment of their birth. Am I to call it a proof of God's mercy, or a visitation of his wrath, that man in certain states appears to be insensible to his extreme wretchedness, and almost affects with a depraved taste the cause of his misfortunes? The negro, who is plunged in this abyss of evils, scarcely feels his own calamitous situation. Violence made him a slave, and the habit of servitude gives him the thoughts and desires of a slave; he admires his tyrants more than he hates them, and finds his joy and his pride in the servile imitation of those who oppress him: his understanding is degraded to the level of his soul.

The negro enters upon slavery as soon as he is born; nay, he may have been purchased in the womb, and have begun his slavery before he began his existence. Equally devoid of wants and of enjoyment, and useless to himself, he learns, with his first notions of existence, that he is the property of another who has an interest in preserving his life, and that the care of it does not devolve upon himself; even the power of thought appears to him a useless gift of Providence, and he quietly enjoys the privileges of his debasement.

If he becomes free, independence is often felt by him to be a heavier burden than slavery; for having learned, in the course of his life, to submit to everything except reason, he is too much acquainted with her dictates to obey them. A thousand new desires beset him, and he is destitute of the knowledge and energy necessary to resist them: these are masters which it is necessary to contend with, and he has learnt only to submit and obey. In short, he sinks to such a depth of wretchedness, that while servitude brutalizes, liberty destroys him.

Oppression has been no less fatal to the Indian than to the negro race, but its effects are different. Before the arrival of white men in the new world, the inhabitants of North America lived quietly in their woods, enduring the vicissitudes and practising the virtues and vices common to savage nations. The Europeans, having dispersed the Indian tribes and driven them into the deserts, condemned them to a wandering life full of inexpressible sufferings.

Savage nations are only controlled by opinion and by custom. When the North American Indians had lost the sentiment of attachment to their country; when their families were dispersed, their traditions obscured, and the chain of their recollections broken; when all their habits were changed, and their wants increased beyond measure, European tyranny rendered them more disorderly and less civilized than they were before. The moral and physical condition of these tribes continually grew worse, and they became more barbarous as they became more wretched. Nevertheless the Europeans have not been able to metamorphose the character of the Indians; and though they have had power to destroy them, they have never been able to make them submit to the rules of civilized society.

The lot of the negro is placed on the extreme limit of servitude, while that of the Indian lies on the uttermost verge of liberty; and slavery does not produce more fatal effects upon the first, than independence upon the second. The negro has lost all property in his own person, and he cannot dispose of his existence without committing a sort of fraud: but the savage is his own master as soon as he is able to act; parental authority is scarcely known to him; he has never bent his will to that of any of his kind, nor learned the difference between voluntary obedience and a shameful subjection; and the very name of law is unknown to him. To be free, with him, signifies to escape from all the shackles of society. As he delights in this barbarous independence, and would rather perish than sacrifice the least part of it, civilization has little power over him.

The negro makes a thousand fruitless efforts to insinuate himself amongst men who repulse him; he conforms to the tastes of his oppressors, adopts their opinions, and hopes by imitating them to form a part of their community. Having been told from infancy that his race is naturally inferior to that of the whites, he assents to the proposition, and is ashamed of his own nature. In each of his features he discovers a trace of slavery, and, if it were in his power, he would willie is.

The Indian, on the contrary, has his imagination inflated with the pretended nobility of his origin, and lives and dies in the midst of these dreams of pride. Far from desiring to conform his habits to ours, he loves his savage life as the distinguishing mark of his race, and he repels every advance to civilization, less perhaps from the hatred which he entertains for it, than from a dread of resembling the Europeans.* While he has nothing to oppose to our perfection in the arts but the resources of the desert, to our tactics nothing but undisciplined courage; whilst our well-digested plans are met by the spontaneous instincts of savage life, who can wonder if he fails in this unequal contest?

The negro, who earnestly desires to mingle his race with that of the European, cannot effect it; while the Indian, who might succeed to a certain extent, disdains to make the attempt. The servility of the one dooms him to slavery, the pride of the other to death.

I remember that while I was travelling through the forests which still cover the State of Alabama, I arrived one day at the log-house of a pioneer. I did not wish to penetrate into the dwelling of the American, but retired to rest myself for a while on the margin of a spring, which was not far off, in the woods. While I was in this place, (which was in the neighbourhood of the Creek territory,) an Indian woman appeared, followed by a negress, and holding by the hand a little white girl of five or six years old, whom I took to be the daughter of the pioneer. A sort of barbarous luxury set off the costume of the Indian; rings of metal were hanging from her nostrils and ears; her hair which was adorned with glass beads, fell loosely upon her shoulders; and I saw that she was not married, for she still wore that necklace of shells which the bride always deposits on the nuptial couch. The negress was clad in squalid European garments.

They all three came and seated themselves upon the banks of the fountain; and the young Indian, taking the child in her arms, lavished upon her such fond caresses as mothers give; while the negress endeavoured by various little artifices to attract the attention of the young creole. The child displayed in her slightest gestures a consciousness of superiority which formed a strange contrast with her infantine weakness; as if she received the attentions of her companions with a sort of condescension.

The negress was seated on the ground before her mistress, watching her smallest desires, and apparently divided between strong affection for the child and servile fear; whilst the savage displayed, in the midst of her tenderness, an air of freedom and of pride which was almost ferocious. I had approached the group, and I contemplated them in silence; but my curiosity was probably displeasing to the Indian woman, for she suddenly rose, pushed the child roughly from her, and giving me an angry look plunged into the thicket.

I had often chanced to see individuals met together in the same place, who belonged to the three races of men which people North America. I had perceived from many different results the preponderance of the whites. But in the picture which I have just been describing there was something peculiarly touching; a bond of affection here united the oppressors with the oppressed, and the effort of nature to bring them together rendered still more striking the immense distance placed between them by prejudice and by law.

HUMAN SACRIFICES IN INDIA.

The following may be considered, we believe, a fresh addition to the extensive information already made public of the superstitious and abominable practices of certain native castes of India. The Madras U. S. Gazette, (December 27th,) relates, with proper feelings of surprise and horror, the subjoined particulars of certain human sacrifices, which it appears, annually take place in the districts of the Goomsur Country, in the Northern Circars, district of Ganjam. It says, "We had little idea of the extent to which these dreadful barbarities are at present carried and the ceremonies attending the immolation of the unfortunate victims of a detestable superstition. The description we have to place before out readers cannot be read without feelings of the most intense horror. The cruelty is so revolting, that it is difficult to reconcile oneself to its belief; the authorities in Goomsur are, however, but too well assured of the fact; and our informant's accuracy is unquestionable. The people of the hill districts of Goomsur are, in every sense of the word in the most savage state of barbarism; they are prone to drunkenness and all other vices to which inebration usually leads. That many of them must be utterly wanting in the first feelings of human nature is evident from the fact, that a large proportion of the victims procured for their diabolical sacrifices, are children who have been sold by their parents, or relations, to a class of persons called Vawers, who, it is beyond doubt, earn a livelihood by dealing in human flesh, frequently selling their own offspring for victims. The sacrificial victims are entirely supplied by these wretches, who purchase, inveigle away, or kidnap them from neighbouring districts, and then barter them to the parties by whom they are required. Children are may be of any caste, sex, early age, and brought up in generally procured at an the families of those by whom they are doomed to a barbarous death. These children are actually treated with kindness to compre-hend the cruel fate that awaits them, when they are placed under restraint, sometimes in heavy irons, to prevent their escaping. Many of the victims are procured from the districts of Bustar and Jeyapoor. The regular district sacrifices take place annually, and in addition to these, victims are offered up by individuals in propitiation of the Deity! The preparations for the ceremony occupy a month, during which time much intoxication and great rejoicings takes place; on the day preceding that of the intended sacrifice, the victim is adorned with chaplets of flowers, and having been, if possible, stupified with liquor, is bound to a post close to the village idol, or Zukawree Pennoo, represented by three stones, near which the effigy of the elephant or peacock is buried. The assembled multitudes then dance round the post to the noise of their rude music, shouting a short prayer for health and plenty in return for their sacrifice. They next address the victim, saying, 'We have purchased, and shall now sacrifice you according to custom.' On the day appointed for the sacrifice, the victim is again stupified with liquor, and having been bound to the post as on the preceding day, is anointed with oil. Every one present then touches the victim and wipes off the oil on his own head. The procession is then formed, led by musicians; the victim borne in the midst, with a pole ornamented with peacocks' feathers held aloft. It moves around the village and returns to the spot whence it started. In front of the idol a shallow trench or pit is prepared by the priest, on the brink of which a hog is slaughtered as a sacrifice, and its blood having all run into the trench, the wretched human victim, bound hand and foot, is cast therein, its face forcibly crushed into the bloody mire, and there held by means of cross bamboos, until life is extinct through suffocation; the din of tomtoms drowning any screams that may have escaped the sacrifice. A piece of flesh is then cut from the still palpitating body by the Zanec, who buries it with much ceremony near the idol as an offering to the earth. This done, the assembled persons rush upon the body with fiend-like eagerness, each striving to procure a piece of the flesh, which, being cut off, is carried away to the villages and there offered with like ceremonies. The head and face remain untouched; and when the bones are completely bared, which is quickly accomplished, the earth is thrown into the trench still reeking with warm human blood! Shocked as our readers must be at this horrid relation, still more so will they feel on learning, that the above is the least atrocious method of sacrifice, and that in the districts of Shree-Rampooron, and Guddapooram, as well as in other parts of the country, the flesh is actually severed from the body of the living victim, whose agonized writhings and piteous moans are alike unheeded. Happily the blood-thirsty eagerness with which the diabolical monsters rush upon the devoted object, their knives actually clashing in the living flesh, must soon ensure a release from sufferings, too great almost for imagination to conceive. A buffalo's calf is, after the sacrifice we now allude to, brought before the idol, and its fore feet having been chopped off at the fetlock joints, the animal is left in that state till the following day to complete the usual ceremonies." The Madras U. S. Gazette imploringly urges the Government to take cognizance of the above statement, and use every energy to put a stop to these awful crimes of a superstitious and ignorant race. Government policy has, heretofore, prevented any decided interference with the practices of the natives, but surely Christians ought to obey the dictates of their religion before those of a political nature.

INDIA RUBBER BOOK-BINDING.—We have seen a specimen of account book binding with India rubber, by Mr. P. A. Mesier, which promises to be useful. The adhesive strength of the gum performs all the service of sewing. The backs of the sheets being compressed together, are covered with a solution, and upon that is laid a strip of canvass. The canvass is then attached to the covers in the usual way. The book appears strong, and opens incomparably better than even the best open backs, bound in the common manner.

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* "Gurley's Life of Ashmun." While I acknowledge with pleasure my obligations to this valuable work in preparing these sketches I take occasion to recommend its perusal to those who desire a better knowledge of the extraordinary man who is its subject. It contains also interesting details and documents not to be found elsewhere.

* See the map.

* The native of North America retains his opinions and the most insignificant of his habits with a degree of tenacity which has no parallel in history. For more than two hundred years the wandering tribes of North America have had daily intercourse with the whites, and they have never derived from them either a custom or an idea. Yet the Europeans have exercised a powerful influence over the savages: they have made them more licentious, but not more European. In the summer of 1831 I happened to be beyond Lake Michigan, at a place called Green-bay, which serves as the extreme frontier between the United States and the Indians on the north-western side. Here I became acquainted with an American officer, Major H., who after talking to me at length on the inflexibility of the Indian character, related the following fact: "I formerly knew a young Indian," said he, "who had been educated at college in New England, where he had greatly distinguished himself, and had acquired the external appearance of a member of civilized society. When the war broke out between ourselves and the English in 1812, I saw this young man again; he was serving in our army, at the head of the warriors of his tribe; for the Indians were admitted amongst the ranks of the Americans, upon condition that they would abstain from their horrible custom of scalping their victims. On the evening of the battle of * * *, C. came and sat himself down by the fire of our bivouack. I asked him what had been his fortune that day: he related his exploits: and growing warm and animated by the recollection of them, he concluded by suddenly opening the breast of his coat, saying, "You must not betray me—see here!" "And I actually beheld," said the Major, "between his body and his shirt, the skin and hair of an English head, still dripping with gore."

From the correspondent of the British and Foreign School Society.

WANT OF SCRIPTURAL EDUCATION, PRODUCTIVE OF CRIME.

Preston House of Correction.

The Report of the Rev. John Clay, the chaplain of the Preston House of Correction, presented to the visiting Magistrates in October last, is a document of much interest. In the 17th table of the Report, he gives the following affecting information of the moral condition of the prisoners, which shows that the friends of religious education have much still to accomplish in this country.

466 prisoners were quite ignorant of the simplest truths.
821 were capable of repeating the Lord's prayer.
36 were occasional readers of the Bible.
14 were frequent readers of the Bible.
12 were acquainted with the principles of religion.

He says, "I have stated in a former Report, that it is difficult to define the limit which marks total ignorance of the simplest truths of religion. To be as distinct, however, as I can upon this subject, I will state that the 466 pri-oners were unable to answer the plainest question relative to our Holy Redeemer, while they showed an equal degree of ignorance as to the origin or meaning of the Sabbath: 114 of them were unable to repeat the Lord's prayer; and the remainder, in most instances, miscalled the words of it in a manner which showed their complete ignorance of the sense.

"It is, I think, especially worthy of remark, that *the number of prisoners uninstructed in the truths of religion coincides almost exactly with the number of those who are altogether incapable of reading*; showing very forcibly the extent in which ignorance and irreligion are commensurate. On the other hand, the converse of this proposition is not equally true. General education (if any thing can be so called which excludes an acquaintance with the thing most needful) too often outstrips religious knowledge and religious principle: and it is probable that not in a prison alone shall we find the capacity to read and write with fluency, when compared with a competent acquaintance with Christian truth, in the proportion shown by the tables furnished, namely, of 18 to 12. Ignorance of letters, however, and ignorance of religion being so nearly equal in amount, does it not follow that instruction in both is equally neglected, or unprovided? The greatest portion of criminality to be found among young prisoners may be referred, I fear, to parental indifference or incapacity; but it must also be remembered that parents in these districts, even if desirous of exercising a wholesome control over their children, have really little or no leisure to devote to the work; were it even reasonable to expect from them the ability for an undertaking which requires unceasing care and exertion from the best and wisest. While parents of the labouring class are following their daily occupations, their offspring too frequently are left to their own guidance; they may be sent to school, but there is no security for their attendance there, however anxious upon the subject a parent may be. My inquiries, indeed, among young delinquents, lead me to the fact that *most of the children of the operative classes, throw off altogether the control of father and mother by the time they have attained twelve or thirteen years of age.* Let it be considered, too, that even under the most favourable circumstances, when as good an education has been obtained as any school designed for the benefit of the labouring classes will supply, even then the child is removed to the workshop or manufactory at an age too early for a love of knowledge to become firmly wired, or for religious principle to have a young culprit as to his ability to read, the reply has been, "I could once;" a reply which, I think, obviously points to error or insufficiency in the mode or kind of instruction which had been given. The [illegible] tion as shall make "increase of appetite to grow with what it feeds on," and the whole plan to be built upon the most careful inculcation of Christian principles, remains yet to be solved; and will certainly require in the working of it a combination of experience and energy only to be brought into full operation, perhaps, under the care of a wise and parental government.

LETTER FROM LIBERIA TO A CLERGYMAN OF THIS CITY.

Cape Palmas, West Africa, April 5, 1838.

My Dear Sir,—As Captain Lawler of the ship Emperor is expected to pass Cape Palmas in a few days, on his way to the United States, I most gladly seize the opportunity to reply to your kind letter sent me by Mr. and Mrs. Payne.

I feel, dear sir, that I cannot feel sufficiently thankful to Almighty God for having raised up in your family so many sincere friends, to assist us both in temporal and spiritual matters. The disinterested benevolence, which led your dear old grand-father to liberate our numerous family with a view of settling us in a land of freedom, and has subsequently prompted him and others, to send us so many acceptable letters and presents, is *now* subject of our most grateful thoughts. There have indeed been seasons when our afflictions and privations pressed so heavily upon us, that it was difficult to appreciate the kindness which indirectly brought them upon us: but now we begin to realize some of those advantages which were held out as inducements, to us to emigrate to Liberia. We have now *houses*, and *lands*, and *children* of our own: *we* are *free*. Our children too are enjoying the advantages of *education*. Most of them go to the colonial school, and are making as rapid progress as could be expected. God I trust has enabled me to realize the importance of preparing my dear children for another, and a better life: and I am striving to bring them up "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." My dear young master I am *contented* and *happy*. and pray for Heaven's richest blessing upon my *benefactors*.

You well ask in your letter, dear sir, in view of all that God has done for us, will you not thank him? Even if I had no spark of Divine grace, to lead me to be thankful for all God's mercies, I should be inhuman not to feel some gratitude when we have received so much. But I trust that God has led me to see myself a sinner, and by faith to look to that Saviour of which you speak, and enabled me to find peace in believing on him: and that now I in some measure value as I ought all the favours which I receive at his hand. I felt it my duty on last Sunday, to unite myself to the Baptist Church, in the ordinance of baptism, performed by the Rev. Mr. Revey, the pastor of our little flock.

I have been made very glad by the coming of the Episcopal missionaries among us; I have followed your advice about sending my children to their school, as far as their plans will permit. You do not know perhaps that they take few colonist children their great aim being to benefit the natives. Louisa, however, will be received into their school in the course of a few weeks, with a view of being prepared for a teacher. My younger children also go to their Sunday school, with which they are very much pleased. They say they learn more on one day at Sunday school, than they do on two or three days during the week.

You enquire about Lewis. He has grown very much and learns as fast as could be expected. Indeed I have reason to be pleased with the conduct of most of my children, and trust they may be abundantly useful to themselves, and to the colony. Please give my love to all, and believe me to be your's truly.

Fanny Davenport.

P. S. You will be pleased to see that I have remembered and profited by the advice you gave me in your grand-father's kitchen before I realized the worth of my soul. I have in truth found the service of God to be a *delightful* service, and hesitate not to say that I have had more real enjoyment during the three years in which I have been endeavouring to serve God, than in all my previous life. The Lord is truly a sun and a shield, and no good thing does he withhold from those who walk uprightly. Write me as soon as you can after receiving this, and tell me all about your mother and sisters. I forgot to ask in my letter to old master, that he would send me out some *indigo* blue; will you be so good as to request him to do so. It is a scarce article here. Praying that God may bless and direct you in all things, and make you abundantly useful, I again subscribe myself, dear sir, your obliged servant.

F. D.

From the Vermont Chronicle.

EMANCIPATION IN BARBADOES.

The following remarks were made by Bishop Coleridge, in the Legislative Council of Barbadoes, April 24, 1838:

"*Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Council:*

"I was informed yesterday that, during my absence from this island, the members recorded their opinion as to the expediency of absolutely abolishing the apprenticeship in August, 1838. I am most anxious to record my entire concurrence in this resolution; but I wish it to be understood that I do not consider the measure as called for by any hardships under which the laborers in this island are suffering—nor from the deprivation of any thing which a laborer can fairly claim from his master; still I do express my concurrence in the resolution of the Board, and I do so on these grounds: that I am satisfied the measure can be safely carried in this island, and if safely, then I feel justly; for I consider the very important interests which are involved in the measure. I must confess, too, that I am unwilling that Barbadoes should be behind any other island, especially in a measure which may be carried both safely and justly, and where its example may be of such beneficial consequence. I am just returned from the northern islands of the Diocese. I have gone over every part of Tortola, and though it is far more fertile than the Off Islands, yet even these are sufficiently productive for the laborer to raise the lesser and necessary provision of life—and yet, with these islands in their very face, the Legislature of Tortola has passed the act of atolition. Some of the proprietors were opposed to it, but they have now given up their opposition; and I heard, whilst in Antigua, not only that the act had passed, but that on the day of its passing, or the following day, some of the leading proprietors rode through the island, and were met by the people with expressions of the utmost gratitude, regarding the act as a boon granted to them by their masters. At Nevis the act has passed. At St. Christopher's the council are in favor of its pas-ing, and with Nevis emancipated in its vicinity, there is little doubt but that the act must pass. At Montserrat, also, it has passed. At Antigua, which I visited last year, I found that every thing was proceeding quietly and regularly. I found, too, the planters in high spirits, and some estates which had been given up, restored; and the small patches and tenements of the free people, commencing last year, are now in a very satisfactory state of cultivation. It is possible, indeed, that these last mentioned, unless the population is proportionably increased, may affect the cultivation of the larger estates; but there they are, and flourishing, as I have described, whilst I was in the island. A contiguous, though abandoned estate was purchased by Sir Henry Martin for about £9,500 currency, being £3,000 more than he had offered a few years previously. To compare Barbadoes with any other island, either as to population, wealth, or state of agriculture, is unnecessary. I have seen nothing like the commercial activity which I saw in the streets yesterday, except at St. Thomas; and I feel. therefore, on all these grounds, that the act may be passed safely and justly. At the same time I am not unmindful or insensible to the state of public opinion in the mother country, nor to the many new and harrassing annoyances to which the proprietors may be exposed during a protracted continuance of the apprentic-ship. I request that my full recorded on the minutes of this day's proceedings."

As some of our readers may wish to procure the best book on West India Emancipation, we embrace this opportunity to institute a slight comparison between the Letters of Profes-or Hovey and the Journal of Messrs. Thome and Kimball, in regard to accuracy and trust-worthiness.

The above remarks exhibit the Bishop of Barbadoes in a very favorable light. Messrs. Thome and Kimball did not see him; but in their intercourse with others seem to have imbibed a strong prejudice against him, which they thus express: "As far as we could learn, while in some of his political measures, as a member of the Council, he has benefitted the colored population, his general influence has been unfavorable to their moral and spiritual welfare." On the other hand, Professor Hovey describes him thus:

"The present Bishop of Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, the Right Rev. William H. Coleridge, D. D., is a man of great strength and energy of character; and by his untiring efforts and zeal, has done much to build up the waste places and to elevate the tone of religious sentiments in his diocese. It has secured for religion at least an external respect and observance, which it was far from enjoying when he entered upon his office. He has enlarged the number of the inferior clergy, and given respectability and efficiency to their labors; so that both their numbers and their usefulness have greatly increased. He is also the zealous patron of schools for all classes, and has procured from England large contributions for their support. As he resides at Barbadoes, his influence is felt there in an em nent degree, and to him and the clergy who labor with him, is the island not a little indebted for its present quiet and prosperous condition."

Again: "The Bishop had also just returned from a visitation of many of the islands in the Diocese, and informed me that, wherever he had been he had found the state of things quiet and prosperous. On five estates at Montserrat the apprentices had been set free," &c. Profes-or H. also states the fact that, from the arrival of the Bishop, to 1834. the episcopal clergy had increased in the diocese from 50 to 81, and the schools from 34 to 405; and that there had been a gradual increase of both since that time. Messrs. T. and K. themselves visited two of the Bishop's schools—one of which, under the superintendence of a black man, himself educated in it, they pronounce to be the best specimen of a well regulated school which they saw in the West Indies.

The Codrington estates in Barbadoes are under the management of the Bishop. They "have been so managed," says Professor H., "as most happily to advance the cause of improvement and freedom among the slaves." Many of the proprietors on the island have been led to introduce improvements favorable to the slaves, by the example of these estates—where all are taught to read, and where there is a chapel and regular preaching for their exclusive benefit.

Mes-rs. T. and K. think there are "about 20" Episcopal clergymen in Barbadoes, "including the Bishop and Archdeacon." A table furnished by Profes-or H. shows that in 1834, the number was *exactly* 29; and he adds that the number has been "gradually increased since that time."

The above is enough to show the characteristics of the two books, in regard to accuracy and trust-worthiness. We have not selected these instances as the most striking; but have taken them rather than others because the Bishop's remarks introduced the subject.

NEW ZEALAND.

As the Legislature is now engaged in considering a plan for colonizing those beautiful islands with British subjects, we insert a short notice of the climate and natural productions, and shall probably return to the subject at another opportunity. The New Zealand Islands constitute a remarkable group in the southwestern angle of the great Pacific Ocean. The group consists of one large and two smaller islands, interspersed and bound together by innumerable small islets. This territory lies between the 34th and 48th degrees of south latitude, and the 166th and 176th of east longitude, comprising an extent of country rather greater than the whole of Great Britain. It occupies a position on the earth's surface corresponding with our antipodes, but is some hundreds of miles nearer the equator, and is therefore in a milder part of the temperate zone. The climate is consequently one of the most delightful in the world—equable, serene, and genial, bearing a close resemblance to the climate of the south of Italy, but without its sirocco, and with a bracing and elastic air, which effectually tempers the ardour of the sun. The chief natural productions of New Zealand are timber and flax, both excellent in quality, and almost inexhaustible in quantity. There are also several varieties of indigenous vegetables useful as food, and the soil is so rich that nearly all European vegetables flourish upon it. The land is also enriched by copious streams, which wind downwards through the valleys, and by fountains and springs, which almost constantly irrigate the soil. It is, therefore, admirably adapted to all the usual purposes of agriculture. Of the riches contained within its bosom little is known, but in all probability the geological formations correspond with those of the adjoining continent of Australia. In a little work which I published a few years since, as an "Introduction to Geology," I stated my conviction that iron and coal would be found to exist in large quantities beneath the soil of this new found land. Further consideration has but served to confirm me in this opinion; and if correct, I have no doubt it will prove a mighty element of success to the colony. Already has steam essayed to stretch its giant arms across the Atlantic; and, now that the prejudice which existed in reference to over-sea voyages by steam is mastered, I have no doubt this distant land will be approximated to the land of our birth by its agency. Hence, therefore, the importance of possessing this fossil treasure in the colony. Native quadrupeds are rare in New Zealand: but it abounds with vast numbers of the feathered tribe, and with shoals of fish. Sheep, oxen, and horses, imported from Europe, thrive well in the country, and it seems to need only a well-selected body of settlers on the new and improved plan of colonization, to render it one of the fairest gems in the crown of the fair sovereign who sways the destinies of his great empire.—*Dr. Lichfield.*

LETTER OF CAPTAIN WATERS ON LIBERIA.

Mr. Seys alluded to Capt. Waters, who was seated near him, and asked permission of the corresponding secretary to read a letter from that gentleman. The following is a copy of the letter.

New York, 21st June, 1838.

Rev. Dr. Proudfit—

Dear Sir—I received your invitation this morning to be present at the colonization meeting to be held this evening and to make some statements of that which came under my observation at Liberia, during my visit to that place. My health being feeble, I beg to be excused from speaking, but should the following hasty remarks be deemed worthy of notice, your are at liberty to make use of them. I would here say that my opportunities, during a residence of three months at Bassa Cove, and a short visit to Monrovia, were very good for observing the state and condition of the colonists, the climate, soil, and productions. Four years ago I visited Monrovia and was there at the death of Mr. and Mrs. Laird, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, and other missionaries. At that time, and since, I thought that no amount of money would be an inducement for me to stop one night on shore, in any part of Liberia. But Providence so ordered it that I was cast on the shores of Africa, where I was compelled to remain for three months. The people at Bassa Cove are generally contented, and apparently happy. There are, however, some cases of discontent, but these are to be expected when we consider the materials of which that community is composed. The moral and religious character of the people that I have visited in New England. I never saw a case of intemperance among the colonists while I resided among them. There was a great revival of religion at Bassa Cove, and many were added to the church. They would teach a good lesson to some of our Atlantic cities. This is to be wondered at, when we consider their former course of life. Our good missionaries have been laboring among them, and their labors have been crowned with success. I think, sir, the soil in some parts of Liberia is equal to any I have seen in this country, and. when cleared, can be cultivated with less amount of labor.

I have seen the native coffee growing, and can say that it has a better flavor, and yields more than the West India tree. I have seen the sugar cane growing, and although the specimens I saw were not so good, yet I know that the climate and soil are well adapted to the culture of the cane. The native cotton is a very superior article. It yields more, and the staple is longer and finer, than our upland cotton—I think it nearly equal to our sea island. It is asked, then, why do not the colonists thrive? My answer is, the wrong materials have been sent out. Among those who have gone to Liberia, are some of the poorest in creation; and some, when they arrive there, know nothing of farming or business. Some of these you cannot rouse up to labor. Others there are and these are by far the greater number, who have felt above farming, and have set themselves down as merchants. They have probably tried to imitate the business and mode of ife of their former masters. But things now wear a more pleasing aspect. The merchants and traders have turned farmers. In a year or two we shall have more pleasing inteligence from Liberia than we have had before. Send out a few more such men as Lewis Sheridan, with a capital to commence operations, and, sir, in ten years our ships will come home freighted with the produce of the colonies. But, sir, if you send out such men as some who have gone before, they will be a burden on the community. But pick your men, and give them the value of one or two hundred dollars in goods, and this will be sufficent to clear a good farm, from which a man and his family could get a comfortable living. I have no doubt but that a man who could command from one to two or three thousand dollars, and lay it out in goods suitable for the trade, emigrating to Bassa Cove, and turning his property and attention to cultivating the coffee and sugar, would in ten years reap a handsome fortune.

Could we get one thousand enterprising Yankee farmers to go out to Liberia, they would acquire a fortune in a few years, and return wealthy to their native land, if the climate suited them. But one word as to the climate. I think this has undergone a change also. The fever has taken off its hundreds, and but very few have escaped the fever among those who have stopped in Liberia—but in proportion as the lands become cleared, the mortality is much less, and the health of those who go to the colonies is very much improved. On the whole, much good has been done, but much more remains to be done.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

WILLIAM. C. WATERS.

From the New York Whig.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

The General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church terminated its labours at Pittsburgh on the 29th of May. In that body, too, the exciting subject of abolition came up. After a long and tedious debate, the whole matter was laid upon the table. Thereupon the preamble and resolutions offered by the Rev. Nicholas Snethen were carried unanimously. These resolutions leave the subject of slavery with the sovereign people, the constituents of the church, for them to settle the constitutional question. The ground taken by this divine, was, that slavery is a moral evil, but that like original sin, it cannot be destroyed immediately. He was supported by all the southern members, and many of those from the north. This rational settlement of the abolition question in the Methodist Protestant Church promises the very best results, for the arrangement was by mutual consent.

LADIES BAPTIST COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Second Anniversary of this Society was held in the Spruce Street Baptist Church, on Wednesday afternoon, July 4, 1838.

Dr. Babcock took the chair, and the exercises were opened by prayer by the Rev. Mr. Shadrach, pastor of New Market Street Baptist Church.

A hymn was sung and the Reports read by the Rev. Mr. Cushman, who also addressed the assembly on the merits of the Colonization cause, its influence on the white and coloured population of our own country, and its bearing on the inhabitants of Africa.

He was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Shadrach, who expressed his warm interest in the cause, and declared that "he must continue to approve and love it, until he should get another Bible, for his Bible the Bible of the Christian's God, taught him to be a Colonizationist."

The Rev. Mr. Matthias, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and late Governor of Bassa Cove was introduced, and delivered an address made up of facts relating to the colonies of which he had been eye-witness. While he spoke of the character of the people with reference to their morality, intelligence, industry, &c. he was listened to with deep interest; but when he told of their religious character, of the general prevalence of true and undefiled religion in their midst, speaker and hearers felt the inspiration of the theme, and together rejoiced in the fact that "Ethiopia *stretcheth* out her hands unto God."

A collection was taken up, a hymn sung, and the benediction pronounced by Dr. Babcock.

The Society proceeded to business.

The Reports were adopted and officers for the ensuing year elected.

It was on motion resolved that the funds of Society be paid over to the Pennsylvania Colonization Society and that they be appropriated as follows.

To complete payment for the Life Directorship of Dr. Brantley,	$60 00
To constitute the Rev. Mr. Shadrach a Life member,	30 00
To constitute Rev. Mr. Warne a Life member,	30 00
To constitute Rev. J. Sheppard a Life member,	30 00
To constitute Rev. S. C. Harrison a Life member,	30 00

It was on motion resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, with the Reports, be sent to the Colonization Herald for insertion.

Eleanor A. Jones, *Secretary.*

Report of the Managers of the Ladies Baptist Colonization Society of Philadelphia, July 3, 1838.

"Hitherto the Lord hath helped," was the pious exclamation of the man of God in ancient time; and with the same feeling of soul, it becomes the Managers of the Ladies Baptist Colonization Society of Philadelphia, this day, to raise their Ebenezer. On this, the birth-day of freedom for our fair America, we meet as a Society to celebrate our Anniversary, and to tell how God hath prospered our effort to do good to a race, who alas! for them, have been denied the liberty which we, as a people hold so dear unto us.

We would that the retrospect of the past year, warranted us in saying that as a Board of Managers, as a Society, "we have done what we could:" but whilst we feel to bless God for all which he has enabled us to accomplish, to us belongeth shame because we have not been more diligent. The meetings of the Managers, though regularly convened, have not been so regularly attended as the interests of the Society have required. For this we might give several reasons: although the Angel of Death has not been allowed to enter our dwellings, yet sickness has been there; and, whether personally, or in our families, we have been prevented by it, from attending where our dear sisters met, to devise liberal things. As Christian females, we feel, and trust we ever shall feel, that the duties [illegible] in the domestic circle, may not be lightly thrown aside; and we bless God that, whilst it is ours to do good, it is to be done privately, and noiselessly, as becomes those who seek to wear as their ornament, "a meek and quiet spirit;" yet if we carefully examine ourselves, we think we shall descry too much langour of feeling in this blessed work. too little of the spirit of active benevolence which shone so fearlessly in our great Exampler. To the Treasurer's report we refer for a statement of funds. Our number of members has increased considerably during the past year, being now about 120. This number, however, is small in comparison with that which it should be. We fear that amid the conflict of opinion and of action, which has existed with reference to the coloured population, too many have resolved to occupy neutral ground: not remembering that we are far from guiltless, if we refuse to lend the helping hand, toward ameliorating the condition of mankind; and that whenever as to the means to be employed a diversity in sentiment exists, it should be ours, prayerfully, with the Bible in hand, to enter into a careful investigation of their relative claim: and when we have ascertained as far as practicable where lies the truth we should espouse it with the whole heart.

As a female society, we appear not as the *champions* of colonization, yet we are its warm, its decided friends; and we only ask for investigation of its claims, well satisfied that the cause will bear it. We come not as the apologists or the friends of slavery, of that dark spot on our historic page: no, we come to ask sympathy and help, for the down trod race of Africans; we desire to see them happy, we would strive to do for them all that can now be done; we fervently, sincerely, desire to have them not only freed from the galling yoke of slavery, and of political bondage, but to have them enjoy that social equality which is the richest ingredient in the cup of liberty, and which the sable Ethiopian can enjoy only in the land of his fathers, in the midst of his brethren. We long to see him in possession of a home, where liberty in all its fullness may be his. When we look over the face of the earth we see despotism, tyranny, high seated, with iron rod, ruling the nations; yet there are sunny spots to which the tired spirit turns: and such a spot the western coast of Africa presents. There, in a lovely country, we see a "colony of freemen;" there churches of the Living God are reared; there echoes the anthem of praise to the Lord of Sabaoth; there schools are dispersing knowledge; there many pious hearts daily raise their supplications to that God, before whom bond and free are all one in Christ; and this, in a land for centuries shrouded in thick darkness. Looking over this scene, we may exclaim, "Thou art black but comely." May we not with good reason anticipate yet greater things for the colonies, for the whole of that vast peninsula? Assuredly we may: light has dawned, and gleamed vividly in contrast with surrounding gloom, and the dark browed tribes shall rejoice in its rising. Do we celebrate with joy the day on which our pilgrim fathers moored their bark on the wild New England shore? where they sought and where,

"They left unchanged what there they found—
Freedom to worship God!"

And shall not Ethiopia's sons, in after days, hail with delight the anniversary of that time when their ransomed fathers first trod Liberia, the land of the freed? Are we indulging in fancy's vision? No—the growth of our own people, from small beginnings—the continually increasing tide of emigration, give assurance that when the oppressed, in any land, become convinced that a free and happy home may be found, they will gladly seek—e'en though the waste of waters must be passed—they will seek a dwelling place where each may say, with our lamented Lott Carey, "I am a man, with none above me but my God, and none below me but those whose vices place them there." With such delightful prospects as these, shall we be faint-hearted in the colonization cause? Religion, humanity forbid it—our own feelings forbid it. Too deeply do we sympathise with the children of Ethiopia—too deeply has our interest for the colonies been already excited, to allow of coldness in this cause. We would rather redouble our diligence,

"Till Afric, to her farthest bound,
Shall bid each billow of the sea,
And ev'ry balm-grove catch the sound,
And echoing shout, 'We're free! We're free!'"

Eleanor Ann Jones, Secretary.

Ladies' Baptist Colonization Society in account with Frances H. Hoff, Treasurer, from July 4th, 1837, to July 4th, 1838, inclusive.

1837.		DR.	
July 31.	To cash paid for printing hymns,		$ 1 75
Sept. 2.	Do. Treasurer Pa. Col. Society,		113 12
1838.			
Jan. 24.	Cash paid Treasurer Pa. Col. Soc.,		50 00
	Total,		$164 87½
1837.		CR.	
July 4.	By balance in Treasury,		$60 00
"	Cash collected,		16 87½
Dec. 31.	Donations and subscriptions received these 6 months,		56 00
1838.			
April 7.	Donations and subscriptions for these three months,		45 00
July 4.	Dona. and sub. since April,		22 00
			199 87½
			164 87½
	Balance in Treasury,		$ 35 00
	Received on the anniversary, in annual subscriptions,		31 00
	Donations,		6 00
	Collections,		6 85
			43 85
			35 00
	Total now on hand,		$78 85

Making the proceeds of the year, $133 72.

This report has been examined and is found to be correct.

Colonization Herald.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1838.

LIBERIA.

We continue to furnish our readers with copious information respecting the colonies of Liberia, given by competent and trustworthy witnesses. They will compare it with garbled extracts from the Liberia Herald and retrospective notices of some fifteen years back, culled by that ingenuity which seeks to pervert testimony which it cannot fairly oppose or rebut.

Governor Matthias is, we are pleased to find, in better health and has the appearance of more bodily vigour than before his departure from the United States. His convictions are more decided than ever of the present us fulness and success and practicability on a large scale in future of colonization. We shall introduce in our next a letter written by Mr. M. to the Rev. Mr. Seys, on the religious aspect of the colonies at Bassa Cove and Edina.

The letter of Captain Waters, read at the public meeting in New York, an account of which by the *Journal of Commerce* was tranferred to the Herald of last week, will be found in our columns to-day. It is taken from the *Commercial Advertiser*. And here we cannot but regret the contrast presented between the meagre notices of Liberia and of African Colonization in general in the Philadelphia papers, and the ample accounts, documentary and summary, and the decided expression of opinion found in the New York ones, especially the two above mentioned. Surely the subject is to the full as important to the citizens of Pennsylvania as to those of New York. The difference in this respect is not so great between the religious papers of the two cities; but, for fulness of detail, those of New York, especially the *Observer*, the *Christian Advocate* and the *Christian Intelligencer* have greatly the advantage.

Among the articles on our first page will be found a chapter from the work of De Tocqueville, entitled "Democracy in America," on *the Present and Probable Future Condition of the Three Races which inhabit the Territory of the United States.* It is a kind of introduction to the two following chapters, to the last of which, on the *Situation of the Black Population in the United States, and Dangers with which its presence threatens the whites*, we shall also give a place.

The whole book is a remarkable production, evincing both acute observation, and a calm and deep philosophy. By no writer either European or American have our institutions and the working of the democratic spirit of which they are the result, been so closely examined and subjected to so searching and impartial a criticism.

The Report of the Ladies' Baptist Colonization Society will commend itself to every reader, for the pure spirit of religious benevolence and the view of woman's appropriate duties which it advocates. The proper line of distinction, for the guidance of females, between noisy championship, itinerant lecturing and public speaking on the one side, and an apathy to schemes for ameliorating the condition of our species on the other, is well and delicately drawn. We may justly be proud and pleased with, and more assured than ever of the position which we have taken, when sustained by such auxiliaries as those of the Ladies' Baptist Colonization Society.

THE MUSEUM.—NATURAL HISTORY.

The opening of the new Museum, corner of Ninth and George Streets, is one of those events which, though not heralded by loud trumpetings, nor exciting the public mind like various political questions, possesses undoubted interest to the citizens of Philadelphia. In an architectural point of view alone, a noble hall, two hundred and thirty-five feet long, seventy broad, and of a corresponding height, might well excite our admiration. But its destination as a Museum for the reception of objects in all the kingdoms of nature, gives it still higher value. Few subjects are more pleasing and instructive, and susceptible of conveying a fine moral lesson, than Natural History. Its copious details and phenomena furnish fit aliment to the minds of the young; for whilst they exercise the memory, they give, at the same time, habits of comparison and of careful observation.

We do not know of a more pleasant and instructive lounge than that which may now be taken at any hour of the day or evening through the Museum. It ought, it seems to us, to be the daily or twice weekly study, and at the same time recreation of young persons of both sexes at school. A taste for natural history

once formed, it receives continual augmentation and strength, and contributes by its display to others' pleasure as well as one's own. Unlike some branches taught at school, natural history will not become obsolete, or by its being introduced into conversation, subject the speaker to a charge of pedantry or dulness. It allows of multiplied and various allusions, either for the purposes of direct argument or anological illustration. The moral teacher, not less than the poet and the essayist, may enrich his discourse with it, and whilst doing so, be understood and appreciated.

Both as preparation for visiting with advantage the Museum, and as fitting companions when there, certain works of easy access merit a notice on this occasion. They will also, it should be added, be read with more profit and pleasure after a survey of the specimens of the different tribes of animals, including quadrupeds, birds and fishes, in the Museum. We shall content ourselves with mentioning those which have been published in the United States, without always referring to their origin.

Smellie's Philosophy of Natural History, written at the suggestion of the celebrated Lord Kaimes, contains many curious and amusing particulars of the instincts and habits of animals. The American edition, edited by Dr. Ware, of Boston, is enriched by the addition of the classification of animals, adopted by Cuvier, and familiar examples of each order and genus; and also by some accounts of their function. Godman's *American Natural History*, though it only includes quadrupeds, is a valuable work, written for general perusal, by a scientific man. *Cuvier's Animal Kingdom*, translated by Dr. McMurtrie, is a more strictly scientific work; but it is an excellent companion to the regular student of Natural History—being accurate, clear, and concise. In the several volumes of the "Library of Entertaining Knowledge," on *Quadrupeds*, *Birds*, *Insect Architecture*, *Insect Transformations*, and *Insect Miscellanies*, illustrated by numerous wood-cuts, the reader will find a large amount of matter, arranged and described with care, and yet presented in a popular garb. Nor must we omit to direct attention at this time to Nuttall's *Ornithology of the United States and Canada*. This list is not large, and all the works in it can be purchased at a moderate cost.

The Genessee Farmer, is so well known that it requires no praise from us. We bear practical testimony to our esteem of its merits, by the frequent and large selections from its columns, which have the additional illustration of wood engravings of various objects in farming and rural economy, as well as of domestic animals.

The Genessee Farmer is published at Rochester, N. Y., both weekly and monthly; the latter being made up of selections from the former. The first is at two dollars; the second consisting, each number, of eight large quarto pages, each page having three columns, is at the extraordinary low price of fifty cents a year.

Another work of home origin, entitled The Farmer's Cabinet, *devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural Economy*, also merits favorable notice on this occasion. Each number, which appears monthly, consists of sixteen pages octavo, and abounds in various original articles, appropriate to the promises and objects of the Cabinet. The subscription price is only one dollar a year. The Office is at 45 North Sixth Street—Publisher John Libby. To this work our readers will have seen we are also under obligation for matter selected for our Agricultural Department.

The Delaware Register and Farmer's Magazine is the title of a new periodical which appears in monthly numbers of eighty pages octavo each, at five dollars per annum. It is edited by William Huffington and published at Dover. We have received five numbers: the first was for February, the last for July. The second or that for March has not yet reached us.

The Register and Magazine contains Annals of Delaware, original and selected, Biographies, Agricultural, details of much moment to the farmer, and much amusing and instructing miscellany, constituting altogether a work entitled to the patronage of the intelligent farmers of Delaware as well as of those of the neighbouring states of Pennsylvania and Maryland.

LIBERIA.

The Norfolk Herald says, we are gratified to learn that letters lately received from Liberia represent our interesting colonies in that country as growing and thriving as we could wish. The following is an extract from one of them, from the Rev. Beverly Wilson, (well known here) to a gentleman in this Borough, dated.

"White Plains, Millsburgh, May 12, 1838.

"Dear Sir,—I have great reason to be very thankful to the blessed Lord for what he has done for me, and those by whom I am surrounded. I rejoice that I have come to this country. It becomes more and more interesting to me; and it must be the same to every enterprising mind. I am happy to say that I have the pleasure of seeing many of the heathens uniting themselves to the Church of Christ; and we have great reason to be encouraged to continue our labour, as we know that it has not been in vain. The colony has been improving the last twelve months, the people have become most able farmers, and they find it to their advantage."

The New England Anti-Slavery Convention recently passed a resolution, declaring that the Slaves in the District of Columbia and the territory of Florida, "are and of right ought to be free." Suppose they come, now, and take them away. Declarations of this sort break no chains, and are therefore useless unless they be followed up by action. We advise them to try the experiment of making their declaration good.

Lynchburg Virginian.

The People of the North cannot but see that we of the South have recently taken very little notice of the movements of the Fanatics amongst them. Two causes have contributed to produce this change. The first is, a growing conviction that the great body of public sentiment in the North is sound on this subject, and must become still more so, as the true character of our domestic servitude in understood by them, and as the equally pernicious and fruitless designs of the Fanatics are developed: and the second is, a determination to "let wilful men have their own way"—to act purely on the defensive—and thereby to throw upon the Fanatics, their aiders and abettors, all the responsibility for the mischievous results that may flow from their interference with a question with which they have nothing to do, and which they can never touch without injuring all parties, especially those who are the objects of their *benevolent* solicitude. It is well, perhaps, that they should understand the true state of public sentiment in the South, which is not less *determined* than formerly, because it is less *violent*.

Ibid.

PREJUDICE AGAINST COLOUR.

There is a very just view taken of this subject in a passage of Thome and Kimball's Journal. The authors were at breakfast with Mr. London Bourne, an intelligent negro of Bridgetown, Barbadoes, where they met a highly intelligent family party. The subject of prejudice against colour was introduced:

They spoke of the prejudice which had prevailed in Barbadoes, and stated some facts in illustration of it. They said it still existed in some extent. Barbadoes had always cherished it more than the other islands, and it would take some time before it was entirely removed. We were highly gratified with their views of the proper way for the coloured people to act in respect to prejudice. They said they were persuaded that their policy was to wait patiently for the operation of those influences which were now at work for the removal of prejudice. "*Social intercourse*," they said, "was not a thing to be gained by *pushing*." "They could not go to it, but it would come to them." It was for them, however, to maintain an upright, dignified course, to be uniformly courteous, to seek the cultivation of their minds, and strive zealously for substantial worth, and by such means, and such alone, they could aid in overcoming prejudice."

This is good sound common sense. And it is by no means less ill-judged for whites to "push" coloured people against prejudice, than for coloured people to push themselves. It cannot be done without positive injury to *all* the parties concerned. Let those who would do away prejudice in this country—instead of pursuing a course calculated to awaken and exasperate it—take lessons of these intelligent and judicious Barbadians.—*Vermont Chronicle.*

Let the press speak aright, and aloud, and universally. Let the national voice be heard—SUSTAIN THE LAW! Let the father teach his son to *honour* the *law*; and to honour our country's rulers, because they administer the law.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

Yet this same Evangelist is among the prominent advocates of a Society that is labouring systematically and avowedly in preventing the law, in certain cases, from taking its course; not in bringing about a change of law, merely; that would be proper, according to each man's views of duty; but in evading and thwarting, if not resisting, the law, *while it is law*. We refer to the now avowed agency of the "Committees of Vigilance." Can men who thus take the law into their own hands, or rather, act according to their own judgment of what ought to be, without regard to law, in one case (the very principle of *Lynchism*,) consistently complain of others who do the same in another case? "SUSTAIN THE LAW," we say, while it *is* law. —*Ibid.*

THE GREAT WESTERN.

We find in the Frederick Herald the following interesting detailed description of the machinery of the Great Western, by one of the gentlemen who went out and returned in her. As the residence of Lieutenant William F. Lynch, of the United States Navy, is in the neighborhood of Frederick, we presume we are safe in assuming that he is the author of the excellent and perspicuous article which we subjoin.

"The Great Western steam ship" is worked by a pair of low-pressure engines, constructed similarly to most engines used in British steam navigation. The great distinguishing feature of such engines is, that the whole of the machinery is under deck, although the cylinders are worked vertically.

The beam of the engine is not placed above the cylinder, as in our boats, but a pair of beams are placed below the cylinder, and answer the same purpose, at the same time that they bring a great portion of the machinery below the water line, and do not hamper the deck. The stroke of such engines is shortened, though not necessarily, by this arrangement, and in the "Great Western" it is only seven feet.

The two engines are connected to the main shaft on which the paddles are fixed, and in case of an accident to one engine, the other continues to work both paddles or wheels, by disconnecting the connecting rod of the deranged engine. This was the case in the outward voyage, when one engine propelled the Great Western during thirty four hours, at the rate of six and a half knots per hour.

These engines are 200 horse power: they are worked by steam, not exceeding 3½ lbs. per square inch. An apparatus for reducing the steam by expansion is attached, but rarely used.

There are four boilers, each 10½ feet long, 9½ feet wide, and 16 high. There are three fire places to each floor, which terminate in a flue that runs through the boiler, an extent of about 26 feet, before it passes into the smoke funnel.

These four boilers are connected by valves to one general steam pipe, which supplies the two engines. Any one boiler can be shut off at pleasure, and as three boilers, with a little extra fuel, can raise sufficient steam, the fourth can be cleansed out whenever required. The four boilers are more than sufficient for the work, and consume very little more coal than three; at the same time the firemen are not hurried, and the doors of the furnaces are repeatedly thrown open to keep down the steam.

The consumption of coal, both on the outward and homeward passage to the United States, did not exceed 6¾ lbs. per horse power per hour. In the roughest part of the homeward trip, when the ship was a week out of port, and in better trim from having consumed a considerable quantity of coal, the consumption was 5 4-5 per hour. The inconvenience to which steam boilers have been heretofore subjected, by the deposition of salt and other earthy matters, was obviated on board of this ship, by a peculiar arrangement, the invention of Messrs. Maudsley, Sons & Field.

In marine steam boilers it is usual to blow off a portion of the densest salt water from the bottom of the boiler, by means of a pipe or blow off cock. In this manner, a portion of the strongest brine is forced out—but the quantity is limited, and much fuel wasted by the loss of heat.

On board of the G. W. a brass plunger pump is attached to the bottom of each boiler and draws off a constant stream of brine, the loss of which is supplied by a pipe conveying hot water from the reservoir—which, pouring into the boiler, keeps up a constant current, thereby preventing deposition and subsequent concretion.

Supposing the density of the water of the ocean to be 100, and that deposition cannot take place, in other words, that the water would hold the salt and other earthy matters in solution, until its density is reduced to 66 2-3ds, the density of the water in the boilers of the G. W. was rarely less than 90. At the expiration of each trip, the boilers were as clean as if fresh water had been used. To ascertain the proper quantity to be drawn off, and to regulate the pumps accordingly, the density of the brine is ascertained by letting a portion of it cool and trying it with a hydrometer. This simple substitute for the old plan of blowing off has proved so efficient that it will no doubt be generally adopted.

The boilers of the G. W. are of wrought iron, square, with half wagon tops. The maximum pressure is 3½ lbs. to the square inch. The moment that the pressure of steam exceeds that amount, the safety valve rises and the surplus steam passes through the safety pipe, to the upper air. From their shape and size, those boilers could withstand a pressure of 8 lbs. to the square inch—and if they were to burst with that pressure, only those in the engine and fire rooms would suffer—the passengers and ship would escape uninjured. But, to guard against such an accident, which, on the ocean, would produce great eventual inconvenience, and in our own boats for the protection of life itself, it would be advisable to have two safety valves to each boiler, one of each loaded to the maximum pressure it would be perfectly prudent to carry, and then cased and locked up, only to be visited by the commander; the others as at present, accessible to the engineer. By this means the engineer can always diminish, but never increase the pressure, and by consequence the danger. Rash and inexperienced as many of our steam boat captains are, it would often be unsafe to entrust the keys of the safety valve cases with them. Unless they have been proved perfectly competent and trustworthy, those keys should, on short trips, remain with the agent or owner. These valves should also be examined at frequent, regular intervals.

With such precaution there can be no danger of explosion from pressure of steam, or, as it is generally termed, high steam.

The boiler, if of good metal, will bear the strain of one third of the cohesive force of that metal. In practice, twice the maximum pressure on the valve can be borne with perfect safety: therefore, if a safety valve be loaded with 10 lbs. to the square inch, the pressure of the steam can be more than doubled before an explosion can ensue.

The next greatest and almost only remaining cause of the explosion of steam boilers, is inattention in feeding with water. Though termed a cause, it is most generally a consequence or effect of the former. If the safety valve be too heavily loaded, a great quantity of the water in the boiler is converted into steam, which, wherever it is in contact, tends to heat the boilers as much within as the fire does without: consequently, an unusual motion of the boat by the heave of the sea; a simultaneous movement of the passengers from side to side, or any other circumstance, causes the water within the boiler to run against the intensely heated metal, when a gas more powerful than steam itself is instantaneously evolved, and an explosion immediately ensues.

Beside the guage cocks, some of the English steamers have a float attached to each boiler, which by indicating the exact height of water in the boiler, proves a great additional safeguard.

The American steam engines are in some respects superior to the English—for instance, in length of stroke, by which greater speed is attained with equal power. The length of the cylinder should be twice that of its diameter, which is very nearly the proportion of that of the U. S. steamer Fulton. The Great Western, with 22 inches more of diameter has only 1 1-6 in length of stroke. The Fulton in smooth water is the fastest boat, and in almost all respects, save its horizontal position, her machinery is the best.

DICKINSON COLLEGE.

The ceremonies of commencement and conferring degrees, will take place on Thursday, the 16th inst On the 18th, Sidney Fisher, Esq. of Philadelphia, will deliver an oration before the Literary Societies.

The corresponding secretary of the New York city Colonization Society has recently visited a few towns in the interior of this state; and in a single country congregation, connected with the Presbyterian church, obtained twenty-five life members at thirty dollars each, with some subscriptions of a less amount in the same church. He has also received a letter from a slaveholder in the South, dated June 17th, 1838, from which the following is an extract:—

"Dear Sir—The more I think of your Society, the more I value it; and was I the owner of a thousand slaves, and a million of dollars, you should have them all—for I consider your Society the most humane institution now before the benevolent world; and I hope you may pursue it in a proper manner. I have made my will, and have left—slaves, with some fifteen or twenty thousand dollars for your New York Colonization Society, and have left them in trust to ——, of your city; I have, in the mean time, left them to two friends in this place, to send them to school for two years, and then to hand them over to your Society well clothed. I thought it best to have them instructed here, so that their minds might be prepared for removal. You may consider me bound to pay your Society the sum of— dollars a year for life: and if no adversity befals me, I will contribute more—for what I do not need for myself, I wish to be useful to others."

AN ABDUCTED SLAVE.

of a case before the Police Court, in that city, of a negro woman, who calls herself Lucilia Tucker, charged with certain "irregularities," who said that she came from Natchez; that she had been forced away from the persons under whose protection she went to Boston, two years ago; that, having again sought that protection by returning to her owner, she was a second time induced to abscond; and that having been kept confined for some time by her good friends, the Abolitionists, they had now abandoned her! She expressed the most anxious desire to go back to Natchez; but she was sent to the House of Correction for two months, notwithstanding her furious protestations that she would cut her throat if sent there. This a sample of the tender mercies of the Abolitionists—who would seduce our slaves from their comfortable homes, to let them starve in the streets, or rot in the cellars of their suburbs, or in those other lurking places, where, at nightfall, "poverty in the fellowship of vice and crime," creeps steadily forth, to prey upon the community. This victim of Abolition cruelty has had a fair trial of domestic servitude at the south, and *such* freedom as the Abolitionists promise at the north; and in preferring the former, she gives the best commentary on the comparative happiness of the two conditions.—*Lynchburgh Virginian.*

OCCUPATION A CURE FOR INSANITY.

A carpenter was admitted as a patient into the asylum at Wakefield. He had previously made several attempts at self-destruction, and was then in a very desponding state. After the diseased action had subsided, great dejection still remained; he was however, placed under the care of the gardener, who was then constructing a kind of grotto or moss-house in the grounds. The contriving the building offered a scope for his taste and ingenuity; he was consulted on the arrangement of the floor, which was formed of pieces of wood of different kinds, set in various figures. He was furnished with tools, though he was, of course, most carefully watched. He took so great an interest in the little building that the current of his thoughts was changed. All his miseries were forgotten, and his recovery took place at the end of a few months. He very justly attributed his restoration to the moss-house.

MODERATE DRINKING.

Do not say that I exaggerate your exposure to intemperance. Let no man say when he thinks of a drunkard broken in health and spoiled in intellect, "I can never so fall." He thought as little of falling in his early years. The promise of his youth was as bright as yours; and even after he began his downward course, he was as unsuspicious as the firmest around him, and would have repelled as indignantly the admonition to beware of intemperance. The danger of this vice lies in its almost imperceptible approach. Few who fall by it, know of its success. Youth does not see or suspect drunkenness in the sparkling beverage which quickens its susceptibilities of joy. The invalid does not see it in the cordial which his physician prescribes, and which gives new tone to his debilitated organs. The man of thought and genius detects no paralyzing poison in the draught which seems a spring of inspiration to intellect and imagination. The lover of social pleasure little dreams that the glass which animates conversation will ever be drunk in solitude, and will sink him too low for the intercourse in which he now delights. Intemperance comes with a noiseless step, and binds its first cords with a touch too light to be felt. This truth of mournful experience should be treasured by us all, and should influence the habits and arrangements of domestic and social life in every class of the community.—*Channing.*

Valuable Dress.—The Raja of Chanda, Gungadhur Rao, is now at Argra, to prosecute his suit before the Lieutenant Governor and the Governor-General for a diamond ungurkha, or jacket, valued by the family at a million and thirty thousand sterling and now in the hands of his agent at Benares. It was formerly deposited with Mudhoojee Kala, a Benares Surroff, for some repairs, when Nagpore was reduced by the British Government. The ex raja is said to have been the owner of a diamond jacket, valued at three millions of money, which was also at Benares at the same period, and is still, it is said, in deposit at the same place.

Lower Canada.—The Quebec Gazette of Friday week contains two important public documents, issued by Lord Durham. One appointing Vice Admiral Paget, Major General MacDonell, Colonel Grey, Col. Couper and the Hon. Charles Buller a Special Council; and the other making a disposition of the prisoners now in confinement for treason, and of the parties against whom warrants have been issued, but who have not been arrested. Wolfred Nelson, R. S. N. Bouchette, B. Viger, S. Marchessault, H. A. Gauvin, T. Goldu, R. Des Rivieres, and L. H. Masson, having acknowledged their treason, are to be transported to Bermuda, there to remain during her majesty's pleasure.

Louis J. Papineau, C. H. O. Coté, J. Gagnon, Robert Nelson, E. B. O'Callaghan, E E Rodier, T. S. Brown, L Duvernay, E. Chartier, G. E Cartier, John Ryan the elder and John Ryan the younger, L. Perrault, P. P. Demaray, J. T. Davignon and Louis Gautier, having fled the province, are prohibited from returning without permission, under pain of death—as are also those transported to Bermuda.

All the other prisoners are to be released, on giving security for their good behavior, except those charged with the murder of Lieut. Weir and of Joseph Chartrand.

The Courier also states as follows:

We are authorized to state that His Excellency the Governor General is actively engaged in the preparation of measures which will, as soon as it may be possible, be embodied in ordinances of the Governor and Special Council, relative to a jury law, a bankrupt law, the judicial establishments and municipal institutions for the whole province, general education, the establishment of registry offices, and the equitable commutation of feudal tenures.

Summary.

Arrangements have been made for the conveyance of passengers around the breach in the Pennsylvania Canal, occasioned by the late flood in the Juniata. Passengers take stages at Hollidaysburg to Huntingdon, a distance of only twenty-eight miles, over a good turnpike road. The passage between these points is made in day light both ways. The transportation lines have also made complete arrangements for the carrying of freight around the breach, so that no delay occurs in the conveyance of either freight or passengers.

Captain Matthieu, of the barque Ella Hand, arrived at this port from New Orleans, reports having spoke the sloop Opera, from Key West for New York, having on board Captain Ames and crew of the ship Julia, belonging to this port—which vessel was struck by lightning and burnt on the night of the 22d June, off Key West. The crew staid by the ship till the 24th, when they took to the boats and arrived at Key West. The Julia had on board 1160 bales of cotton, insured in England, and was on a voyage from Mobile for Liverpool.

A public meeting was held at Savannah, on the 23d ult., to take into consideration the late loss of the Pulaski. A committee was appointed to select a clergyman to deliver a funeral sermon on a day to be appointed, and resolutions were passed recommending the citizens to suspend business on that day—to appoint a committee to investigate the cause of the calamity—to erect a pyramidal monument to the deceased—and to memorialize Congress to adopt measures to ensure

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From Jamaica.—Advices from this island, three days later, have been received. The House of Assembly had decided that the praedial term of apprenticeship should terminate on the 1st of August next instead of the 1st of August 1840. The vote was unanimous.

A liberal bequest has recently been made to the University of Virginia, by the last will of Mr. Christian Bohn, an old and much esteemed German citizen of Richmond. He has bequeathed to that institution the whole of his large and valuable library, and a beautiful collection of engravings, lithographic prints, maps, &c. The library contains four thousand five hundred volumes, principally of English and German light literature, but containing a variety of standard works; among those on the arts are four volumes of the Stafford Collection, the Belvidere Gallery of Vienna, containing two hundred and forty pieces, and the Dusseldorf Gallery.

Mr. Paulding, the new Secretary of the Navy, has entered on the discharge of his duties.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Inspectors of the Philadelphia County Prison, Jesse R. Burden was elected President of the Board, A. Stevenson, Treasurer, and John L. Woolf, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS FOR THE LAST SIX MONTHS.

Bank United States,	4 per cent.
Bank Pennsylvania,	4
Bank of North America,	3
Trenton Banking Co.,	$1 20 per share.
Cumberland Bank,	3 per cent.
American Insurance Co.	5
Union Insurance Co.,	5
Atlantic Insurance Co.,	4
Fire Insurance Co. of Pa.	3
Phalad. Fire and Inland Ins. Co.	3½
Philad. Savings Institution,	3½
Southern Loan Co.	4
Franklin Savings Bank,	4
Kensington Savings Institution,	4
Penn'a Co. for Ins. on Lives,	4
Girard Life Insurance Co.,	3½
Northern Liberties and Penn Township Rail Road Co.	3
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.,	5
Schuyl. Permanent Bridge Co.,	5
Philadelphia Exchange,	5

Silk.—The West Chester Silk Company of Pennsylvania had a sale of handkerchiefs, manufactured from their own silk, on Tuesday last. There were 35 in number—and the aggregate proceeds were $71 06. They were knocked off in quck time, at from $1 75 to $3 00 a piece, to the supporters of domestic industry.

The number of passengers who arrived at Quebec in 1837, to 25th June, was 12,694; this year, to 25th of June, only 1413; but little more than one-tenth. This extraordinary falling off is chiefly owing to the disturbed state of the Provinces. The number of vessels arrived is greater this year than last.

It appears from the statistics of the Opthalmic Hospital of Canton, that during its two years existence 4.575 Chinese patients have been received; the expenses of the last year being $1692.

Swimming.—A sailor named Samuel Brown, we are informed, swam, for a wager, from Smith's Foundry, in Alexandria, to Fort Washington, a distance of nearly *eight miles!* He was accompanied by a boat, to see that all was fair. This feat was performed on Wednesday evening.

Teas.—By a statement of the Canton Chamber of Commerce, dated 20th February last, it appears that there were shipped from Canton to the United Kingdom, from 1st July 1837 to the above mentioned date, 15,865.865 lbs. of black tea, and 2.586,932 of green. Also 1389 peculs of raw silk. Number of cargoes 25.

We learn that the delegates from the several Banks of the city and county of Philadelphia, met on Friday afternoon, and passed a resolution to resume specie payments on the first of August, without reference to the action of the Banks in other places.

The Delaware State Journal says, that the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Rail Road Company passed on and over their road, on the 4th instant, between three o'clock in the morning and eight o'clock in the evening, seventeen hundred and twenty-six passengers between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and that nothing occurred to interrupt the movements on the road, or annoy the passengers in the trains.

The Crops.—We are (says the Baltimore Patriot) in the midst of wheat harvest, and nearly all the accounts that reach us, are of the most cheering character, in reference to its glorious promise of abundance. The weather has been highly auspicious for ripening the grain fields, as it has been more recently for safely housing their rich products. And all things considered, it may be doubted whether a better or larger wheat and rye crop has been grown in the United States for ten years past, than that of the present season.

The Detroit Advertiser states that the steam-boat Gov. Marcy has been chartered by the government, for the purpose of facilitating the public authorities in enforcing our neutral relations with Great Britain. She is to be properly manned and armed, and is to ply between lakes Erie and Huron.

A slave ship was lately wrecked upon the Pedro Keys, off St. Elizabeth's, between St. Domingo and Jamaica. The crew took to the boats and left the Africans to their fate. The Jamaica Gazette states that vessels have been sent from Port Royal to pick up the unfortunate negroes.

The steamboat Constella, from New Orleans for Nashville, struck a snag on the night of the 25th ult., near Island No. 64, and immediately sunk to her main deck. A considerable portion of her cargo had been saved in a damaged condition, and hopes were entertained of raising the boat.

In the latter part of May, intelligence was received at Rio Janeiro of the capture of three slavers at the mouth of the harbor of Rio, by the British ships of war Rover and Wizard. This news caused much sensation among the parties engaged in the slave trade, and a great falling off in the demand for goods adapted for the traffic is the consequence.

One hundred and eighty four thousand dollars have been received in aid of the losers by the Charleston fire.

The tolls received this season on the Pennsylvania canal, up to the 2d inst., amounted to six hundred and fifty-six thousand three hundred and thirty-one dollars and seventy-six cents.

Regulation of Steamboats.—The Senate yesterday disagreed to that amendment of the House of Representatives to its bill for regulating the navigation of steamboats, by which it was proposed to inflict a fine of five thousand dollars on owners, for any loss of life or lives by explosion of boilers, &c. and substituted for it a provision, that in all prosecutions at law for damages in such case, the fact of such explosion shall be considered *prima facie* evidence of wilful intent, &c. Thus amended, the bill has passed both houses, and may be considered the law of the land.

The Express Mails.—The Senate has struck out the provision in the post road bill for stopping the express mails, and the continued existence of those mails is now in suspense between the two houses of Congress.

Elegant New Ships.—The splendid new ship Sea, Captain Fisher, of 900 tons, built in this city on New York account, will sail from this port to-day. She is, we believe, the largest merchant ship ever built in Baltimore.

A noble corvette ship, the Venus, Captain Wallace, pierced for 18 guns, built in this city on foreign account, is also ready for sea. She is, we learn, the sharpest clipper-built vessel ever constructed here, and according to the opinion of nautical men, must outsail any thing that floats.

The elegant new steam ship Natchez, Capt. Story, of nearly 1000 tons burthen, left this port a few days ago for New York. The Natchez is the largest steamboat in the United States.

Either of the above vessels is calculated to reflect the highest credit on the skill of our able mechanics.

Balt. American.

Review of the Weather for June, 1838.—The average heat of the month just closed, at sunrise, was 66 and a fraction over; and at 2 o'clock, 84. But averaging the heat of every day and night, during the month, it was 75 and a fraction over. The mercury was eight times during the month at 90, and above, at 2 o'clock. It was 93½ once, which was the highest, by our mercury. And it was fourteen times between 80 and 90. The lowest it sunk during the month was to 55, which was on the 20th, at 4 o'clock in the morning. In several of the northern and eastern states, there was frost on that morning. Southerly and westerly winds prevailed during 23 days. The other seven days it was variable. It was excessively hot every day from the 8th to the 18th. There was thunder on the 12th, 23d, 24th, 29th, and 30th. There was more or less rain fell on ten different days.

The heat in this vicinity, during the month of June, was greater than had been experienced for seven years, as may be seen from the following statistics, viz:

The average heat of June,	1830,	was 67
Do.	do.	1831, do. 75
Do.	do.	1832, do. 64
Do.	do.	1833, do. 63
Do.	do.	1834, do. 64
Do.	do.	1835, do. 66
Do.	do.	1836, do. 60
Do.	do.	1837, do. 64
Do.	do.	1838, do. 75

It will be seen by the above, that June 1831 and 1838 were alike in heat, and it is stated they were the two warmest June months, during the period of thirty-one years; and June 1836 was the coolest month of June for the same period.

Novel Suit.—A suit of rather a novel character in this county was tried in the court of common pleas for this county on Tuesday of this week. The plaintiff, a Mr. Young of Brecksville, in this county, brought a suit against a school-teacher in that township for injury done to his children in not permitting them to read "Volney's Ruins" as a reading-book in school. It appeared that the defendant used for that purpose the Testament and American Class Reader, but nothing would suit the plaintiff but that his children must read in "Volney's Ruins," and in no other book. As for their reading in that vile thing called the "Bible" that could not be allowed at any rate. The teacher put himself upon his reserved rights, and refused to have the book read in the school, which so incensed the father that he proceeded to the school-house, and in defiance of the injunctions of the teacher, ordered his children to commence reading forthwith from the "Ruins," and that too while another class was reading. The teacher, however, remained firm in his purpose, and the plaintiff failing in his object commenced suit against him for damages done his children by denying them the unspeakable privilege of reading "Volney's Ruins" in school. We are much gratified to be able to state that the jury promptly returned a verdict for the defendant.

[*Ohio City Argus.*

The British and Foreign Bible Society issued nearly 600,000 copies of the Scriptures last year. The receipts of the treasury amounted to about $450,000.

Poetry.

REFLECTIONS AFTER VISITING THE GRAVE OF THE LATE MRS. MATTHIAS, CONSORT OF REV. J. J. MATTHIAS, GOVERNOR OF BASSA COVE.

BY REV. JOHN SEYS.

'Twas a sacred spot—where the vulgar eye
And vagrant foot are rarely seen;
And the mourner's tear, and his broken sigh
Bespoke what language ne'er could mean.

'Twas a lovely spot—and methought the breast
O'er which the earthy mound was cast,
Would have chosen a place like that to rest,
When life with all its cares were past.

'Twas a favor'd spot—where she who had slept
Had gone to death for Afric's weal;
And it seemed, as the widow'd mourner wept,
The heart must be hard that could not feel.

She had come to soothe a lov'd one's breast,
When anguish, and pain, and wo were near,
But Jesus has taken her soul to rest,
And his Grace will support the mourner here.

Farewell, lovely spot! thy flowrets now bloom
O'er the mouldering form of the dead;
But glorified soon, 'twill rise from the tomb,
When all thy vain beauties are fled.

Liberia, 17th March, 1838.

EXPLORING TOUR BEYOND THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

A very interesting and valuable work has recently made its appearance, entitled "Journal of an Exploring Expedition beyond the Rocky Mountains, under the direction of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, performed in the years 1835, 1836, and 1837; containing a description of the geography, geology, climate and productions; and the number, manners and customs of the natives. With a map of Oregon Territory. By Rev. Samuel Parker." 12mo. pp. 371. This map is by far the best that has yet been published, of the almost unknown regions of the far West. It commences on the western verge of civilization, say at Council Bluffs, about longitude 96, and extends to the Pacific Ocean. North and south it extends from lat. 39 to 56. Although necessarily very imperfect, it conveys a pretty good idea of the general face of the country, its rivers, mountains, &c., and we are assured may be relied on, as far as it goes. The "Journal" is a description of occurrences, curiosities, and scenery, as they presented themselves to the notice of our traveller, with occasional observations, having a more immediate bearing upon the object of his tour, viz. to ascertain the most fit openings for missionary operations among the Indians. "The country here described," says the author, in his Preface, "is *sui generis*; every thing is formed on a large scale. Its lofty and perpetual snow-topped mountains rising 20,000 feet or more, the trees of the forest, the wide extended prairies, plants of enormous growth, and the results of volcanic agency which you meet in almost every direction, render the whole an ever increasing scene of interest to the traveller; and if any statements appear large, it is because the facts are so in themselves" Of the many wonderful things recorded in this book, and which the author assures us were penned with the most scrupulous regard to accuracy, we can copy but a few, referring the reader to the work itself for a connected view of these interesting travels. We are glad to find, by the extract above quoted, that a passage is reserved through the Rocky Mountains, suitable for a rail-road, as we shall wish to take a trip to the mouth of the Columbia river, a few years hence, when we have 12 or 15 days to spare; or if we don't go ourselves, we may wish to send our children. There is hardly a doubt that such a work will eventually be constructed; and that our latest news from China and the Sandwich Islands will come through this channel. Under date of 10th of August, 1835, Mr. Parker thus writes:

"The passage through these mountains is in a valley, so gradual in the ascent and descent, that I should not have known we were passing them, had it not been that as we advanced the atmosphere gradually became cooler, and at length we found the perpetual snows upon our right hand and upon our left, elevated many thousand feet above us—in some places ten thousand. The highest parts of these mountains are found by measurement to be eighteen thousand feet above the level of the sea. This valley was not discovered until some years since. Mr. Hunt and his party, more than twenty years ago, went near it, but did not find it, though in search of some favorable passage. It varies in width, from five to twenty miles; and following its course, the distance through the mountains is about eighty miles, or four days journey. Though there are some elevations and depressions in this valley, yet, comparatively speaking, it is level. There would be no difficulty in the way of constructing a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific; and probably the time may not be very far distant, when trips will be made across the continent, as they have been made to the Niagara falls, to see nature's wonders.

MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.

A few miles west of Jackson's Hole, the caravan encamped three days to give their animals opportunity to recruit.

While we continued here, I took an Indian and went up to the top of a very high mountain to take a view of the scenery around. The prospect was as extensive as the eye could reach, diversified with mountains, hills and plains. Most of the mountains were covered with grass, presenting less of bright green, however, than might be expected, if the summers on this side the mountains were favored with rains as on the east. The Rocky Mountains at the east presented the appearance of an immensely large bank of snow or large luminous clouds skirting the horizon. The Trois Tenons were in full view, and not very far distant at the north. They are a cluster of very high pointed mountains, not less than ten thousand feet, rising almost perpendicularly and covered with snow; five in number, but only three of them are so very high as to be seen at a *great* distance, and therefore take the above name. Here I spent much time in looking over the widely extended and varied scenery, sometimes filled with emotions of the sublime, in beholding the towering mountains; sometimes with pleasure in tracing the windings of the streams in the vale below; and these sensations frequently gave place to astonishment, in viewing the courses in which the rivers flow on their way unobstructed by mountain barriers. After some hours occupied in this excursion, I descended to the encampment, much gratified with what I had seen of the works of God. The soil in this valley and upon the hills, is black and rich, and the time will come when the solitude which now prevails, will be lost in the lowing of herds and bleating of flocks, and the plough will cleave the clods of these hills and vales: and from many altars will ascend the incense of prayer and praise.

PREACHING TO THE NEZ PERCES INDIANS.

Sabbath, 6th. Early this morning one of the oldest chiefs went about among the people, and with a loud voice explained to them the instructions given them last evening; told them it was the Sabbath day, and they must prepare for public worship. About eight in the morning some of the chiefs came to me and asked where they should assemble. I asked them if they could not be accommodated in the willows which skirted the stream of water on which we were encamped. They thought not. I then inquired if they could not take the poles of some of their lodges and construct a shade. They thought they could; and without any other directions went and made preparation, and about eleven o'clock came and said they were ready for worship. I found them all assembled, men, women and children, between four and five hundred, in what I would call a sanctuary of God, constructed with their lodges, nearly one hundred feet long and about twenty feet wide; and all were arranged in rows, through the length of the building, upon their knees, with a narrow space in the middle, lengthwise, resembling an aisle. The whole area within was carpeted with their dressed skins, and they were all attired in their best. The chiefs were arranged in a semicircle at the end which I was to occupy. I could not have believed they had the means, or could have known how to have constructed so convenient and so decent a place for worship, and especially as it was the first time they had had public worship. The whole sight, taken together, sensibly affected me, and filled me with astonishment; and I felt as though it was the house of God and the gate of heaven.—*Jour. of Com.*

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

CROTON WATER WORKS.

Within a few days we happened to pass down the river road from Sing Sing to New York, and in doing so, of course repeatedly passed the great works which are ultimately to supply our city with "pure and wholesome water." What we saw has enlarged our ideas of the work, for although we had seen the plans, we had never given them thought enough to realize their vastness. In the first place, the aqueduct is to be forty miles long. The length is equal to the Boston and Providence, or Boston and Worcester Rail Road; and the ground over which it passes, much more difficult to bring to a general line. The bank of the Hudson rises suddenly, except as it is broken by cross ravines and deep water courses. The road is exceedingly hilly, as every body knows who has passed over it, though the number of such is very small, compared with the almost innumerable throng who people the steamers on the bosom of the river below. Along this broken and precipitous bank, the great aqueduct is marked out, in an unvarying descent from Croton river, eight miles above Sing Sing, to Harlæm heights, where it comes out a hundred and fourteen feet above high water mark. In Sing Sing the line passes over a cut more than fifty feet deep, made by a small stream, and within twenty rods enters a hill, where solid rock is tunnelled for twenty or thirty rods. The tunnel is bored through, and the ravine will probably be arched this season. There are several other tunnels to be made which are more difficult, and these will delay the completion of the whole work much beyond any other obstacle; for in tunneling, no more hands can be employed than can work at the two ends of the aperture.

The work is under contract in sections through the whole line, and an immense force of men and teams is employed. At many points the aqueduct is already completed. It is seven feet wide and nine feet high, and with a descent of fifteen inches to the mile, a river of very respectable dimensions may pass through it. At any rate, we reckon it will put the whole city out of breath to drink it dry, though we were to make never so perfect a concert in the effort. The bottom of the aqueduct is an inverted arch of brick; the sides are laid with hewn stone in cement, then plastered on the inside, and then within the plaster a four inch brick wall is carried up to the top of the stone wall, and thence the top is formed with an arch of double brick work. In most parts of the line there is an abundant provision of stone, easily wrought, generally lime stone. The cement soon becomes as hard as the stone—and the structure, take it all in all, is such that generation after generation of the inhabitants of this great and busy city will undoubtedly be carried to their graves while this noble monument of the liberality and skill of the present generation shall stand uninjured.

From the Richmond Compiler.

THE SOUTHERN RAIL-ROAD LINE.

We are pleased to learn that the rail-road between this city and Petersburg has, so far, been very considerable, and seems to be gradually increasing. So soon as the bridge across James' river is finished, and transportation can proceed regularly to and from the depot on this side the river, which may be looked for in a month or six weeks, intercourse between the two towns will be greatly facilitated, and travelling from one to the other very much increased. We shall be then, indeed, almost as one city.

South of the rail-road from Petersburg to the Roanoke, that from Gaston to Raleigh, is very steadily progressing, and we shall, in a few weeks have a continuous railway from our city into North Carolina as far as Warrentown, and near to Shocco Springs.

The completion of the road from Richmond to Petersburg, and the construction of a considerable portion of that from Gaston to Raleigh, have already expedited considerably the mail and travel to and from the South, and it is believed that a greater degree of expedition will very soon be effected. The great Southern mail now leaves Petersburg about 8, and arrives in Richmond about 10. In the course of ten days or a fortnight it is expected that it will leave Petersburg about 5, and arrive in Richmond before dark. These would be very desirable hours for the local travel between the two towns as well as for passengers from the South.

Within the last three months the transportation of the great mail and travellers going South from Baltimore to Raleigh, has been expedited twenty-four hours, and in less than three months from this time, there can be as great an increase of expedition given to the mail and travel going North from Raleigh to Baltimore. It can be done so soon as the mail and travel from the South get here by two or three o'clock in the afternoon, and reaching Washington in time for the morning line, which leaves that city at 6 o'clock for Baltimore.

The gradual extension of the line of rail-road south, and the increase of expedition and comfort thereby effected, will be followed of course, by a handsome addition to the number of passengers between the north and south, and consequently by an enlargement of income, which every citizen will be pleased to see, who is desirous to have the chain of rail-road carried still farther. To carry on public works by private enterprise, it is necessary that private enterprise be properly rewarded.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Genesee Farmer.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

The necessity of a rotation of crops is founded on a few simple principles, the force of which, and their application, any one may understand. They have been clearly and concisely stated by Chaptal, and they are so fundamentally important to a correct course of farming, that they should be impressed on the mind of every tiller of the soil. They will of course bear repetition.

Principle 1. All plants exhaust the soil.
" 2. All plants do not exhaust the soil equally.
" 3. Plants of different kinds do not exhaust a soil in the same manner.
" 4. All plants do not restore to the soil the same quantity or quality of manure.
" 5. All plants do not foul the soil equally.

From these established principles the following are legitimate inferences. 1st. No soil can nourish a long succession of crops without exhaustion. There would seem to be no exceptions to this, unless the case of river alluvion, such as that of the Genesee Flats for example, may be considered such. But in this case the annual overflowing, either entire or partially, renews the deposit of fertile matter, or by permeating the soil, divests it of any injurious principles it may have received from previous crops. The inference may therefore be considered sound, and the man who crops continually without making corresponding returns to the soil, will experience its truth in the rapid decrease of his crops grown on such land.

Another inference, and the 2d, would be, that while one kind of crop exhausted the soil, by drawing most of its nourishment from the earth, and returning nothing of consequence to it, others, deriving a large part of their nourishment from the atmosphere, and returning to the earth much vegetable matter, scarcely, if at all, exhaust the soil upon which they grow. To illustrate this, let us take grains and clover, or grains and roots with large tops, such as beet, ruta baga, &c. The cultivation of white grains, such as wheat, &c. probably wears as rapidly upon land as any crop the farmers of the north can cultivate. This in part may be attributed to the ripening of the seeds, but more we think to the plants deriving a large part of their nutriment from the earth, and but little from other sources, while at the same time the return they make of vegetable matter is the smallest possible quantity. Clover would seem to derive its nourishment in a different manner; the matter which forms its roots appears to have been elaborated in its rich and succulent herbage, and it is on the leaves of plants that the atmosphere produces its greatest effects.

The 3d inference would be, that plants which draw their nourishment from the earth, and those that are the most influenced by atmospheric causes, should alternate with each other; and the plants which draw their nourishment from the surface, should be succeeded by those that seek their food at greater depths. Here is the reason, and a sufficient one it is, why the roots should constitute a more important part of the system of American Husbandry. The grains are fibrous rooted and spread themselves principally near the surface; the tap rooted plants, such as clover, turnips, &c. go deeper, and while their luxuriant leaves are employed in aerating their juices, their roots are penetrating the earth beyond the reach of the fibrous class.

A 4th inference would be, that a succession of plants of the same species, when possible, should be avoided, as continued cultivation has a tendancy to increase the enemies of that particular plant, and a rotation or change would tend to prevent their increase. Owing to the sowing seed without preparation or precaution, the Hessian fly, in some districts of England and Long Island, became so numerous as to nearly destroy the wheat crop. It was consequently mostly abandoned for a few years in such places, and the insect, lacking its proper nidus for propagation, soon disappeared. Such has been the case with the pea bug. The bug had become so numerous in some parts of the western district that the pea was almost worthless; and the culture was generally discontinued. A few years has elapsed, and they are again coming into use as a field crop, and the bug is scarcely known, certainly not to any injurious extent. A brewer at Newburyport in Massachusetts, a few years since imported some barley from Holland, and some of it was used for seed by farmers in the vicinity. It was infested by an insect which spread rapidly, and compelled the farmers to abandon barley as a crop for two or three years. The insect is now extinct, and barley is again cultivated with success.

A 5th inference would be, that crops liable to be infested with peculiar weeds, should not be cultivated in succession, but by a rotation exposed to a culture that will eradicate them. The culture of corn and roots that require repeated hoeings, is found effectual in destroying many weeds that get a foothold in grass lands, and by seeding lands in rotation exhaustion is prevented, and the soil kept clean, in good tilth, and prepared for any valuable crop required to be grown upon it. Pernicious weeds oftener obtain a foothold with the grains, than with any other crop, as these shade the ground but little, and afford a chance for vegetation which thick growing or large leaved plants do not. Farmers find that charlock and redroot are thus disseminated in their wheat fields, and that a rotation of crops is necessary to clear them from these pestiferous intruders.

Another important inducement to a rotation of crops, but one which is of considerable importance, the matter, is the greater advantages that can be derived from manure, where this system is pursued, than where it is not. Every farmer is aware of the fact, that there is a wide difference among the cultivated plants as to the effect produced by the application of manures. Some can scarcely receive too much, or have it furnished too directly. They are gross feeders, and appear to devour the elements of nutrition without stint or injury. Corn, and the roots generally, are of this class. Others seem to be more delicate, and are either destroyed outright, by too large quantities of unfermented manures, or are excited to such a growth of straw, that the juices intended to form the seed, are swallowed up and lost in the mass, and a half filled worthless kernel, and lodged, half rotted straw is the result. A rotation of crops enables the farmer to shun such disasters. He can apply his fresh manures to crops that require them; and when the fermentation is over, and the decomposition complete, then the grains which require such manures are sown, and reap the full benefit. There can be no reasonable doubt that much of the efficiency of manure is lost, by allowing the decomposition to take place on the surface of the earth, or in the barn yard, and some experiments would seem to show that the loss in this way of treating manure, is precisely equal to that afforded to a corn or root crop while undergoing decomposition in the earth.

Different soils require a different rotation of crops; and the time required to complete the course is mainly depending on the richness of the soil. The most simple and short alternation of crops has been adopted by many of our farmers, that of wheat and clover alone; or by which a wheat crop is grown every other year. Clover seeds are sown on the wheat, pastured in the fall, plastered in the spring, fed through the summer or mown, and then turned under for wheat. Whether this forcing course, for it can be considered as nothing else, will eventually be found the most profitable, we much question: a course admitting of greater variety, and of longer duration, would be in our opinion preferable. Roots or corn, manured; wheat or barley with seeds; grass or clover, fed or mown for two or three years; would perhaps be better on wheat soils, where due regard was had to durable excellence of soil, as well as present profit.

A suitable rotation of crops on a farm has a tendency to keep up the growing of cattle and sheep, a part of farming very apt to be neglected where the culture of grain is the exclusive object. Perhaps there is no agricultural maxim more true than the Flemish one—No food, no cattle; no cattle, no manure; no manure, no grain—and when it is remembered that without manures there can be no permanent fertility to the soil, the advantage of such a course is not perhaps overstated.

Since the experiments of Dombasle, Dutrochet, and Macaire have given some plausibility to the opinion, that plants secrete and deposite substances injurious to succeeding crops of the same kind, the attention of foreign agriculturists has been directed to the preventing such succession of the same plant on the same soil, as far as practicable. A writer in a late British Farmer's Magazine recommends the following course as suitable on a dry soil, good for wheat, and on which turnips can be fed off by sheep.

"1st. Turnips, on half the land prepared for this crop, sow white and red, (common or globe) and on the other half ruta baga, manured with bone dust, rape cake, or dung; the latter applied in a coarse state, ploughed in and well incorporated with the soil, the last ploughings in preparing the fallow. 2d crop, barley, half Chevalier and half American. 3d crop, seeds, half red clover with a mixture of rye grass, and half Italian rye grass, manure the young seeds, cut the first crop for hay, and feed the second. 4th crop, wheat, sow different varieties, such as the Chevalier prolific, ten rowed prolific, and golden drop. Go through the same course again, except putting on dung where bone dust and rape cake were before applied; ruta baga, where the turnips, common and globe, were grown; changing the chevalier for American barley; changing the grasses in the same way; and substituting another variety of wheat where the former grew. The above is a four year course, yet the same varieties of grain cannot be grown on the same land oftener than once in eight years. It would be good policy to have a few acres in mangel wurzel on a portion of the fallow land, instead of turnips, to guard against a scarcity of food in the spring; this root is also very valuable in the lambing season for ewes, as it forces a great quantity of milk."

The changing of one *variety* of wheat for another, we imagine would be of little consequence; but not so the substitution of the fibrous rooted for tap rooted plants, or barley, wheat, and the grasses in succession. If the doctrine of the deposition of noxious matter is correct, it must have reference more to species than variety, and it should be to change in this respect that the attention should be directed. But whether this doctrine be true or false, the reasons for a rotation of crops are untouched; and we are confident that no farmer, who views his interests in their true light, will discard the system, or for the sake of a dubious present profit, put at hazard the certainty of permanent productiveness in his soils.

From the British and Foreign Review.

PROSPECTIVE CHANGES IN MECHANICS.

Much of the intelligence, capital and energy of the nation has been, within these few years, employed in changing the method of transit by land, by substituting mechanical for animal power, and using the substitute on lines of iron rails, as nearly level and straight as the nature of the country will admit. We are aware that we are entering on tender ground, and that we have interests and prejudices likely to be arrayed against us; and we shall fearlessly perform our duty, and endeavour, without technical phraseology and puzzling tables, to set the truth briefly and simply before our readers. The subject is important, and demands our care and dispassionate judgment.

A very able committee of the House of Commons decided, in 1832, that steam carriages could be propelled with considerable velocity, on the common roads, with perfect safety, and could ascend the steepest hills without the aid of horses. It may be justly asked, why have they not been brought into common use? The answer is simple but true, and may be divided into two clauses; first, very little capital has been advanced to perfect so great a work. Tens even hundreds of thousands have been expended to bring the locomotives used on rail-ways to their present imperfect state, while individuals, and not one of them capitalists, have been left to work out the other undertaking with inadequate means. The second reason is, that the projectors have anticipated the age. It is a curious historical fact, that all the great and useful applications of the physical laws to mechanical purposes have had to struggle on their way to general adoption. It appears to have arisen from the want of education and information in the greatest and most useful branch of all human learning, natural philosophy. The great Watt, to whom we erect statues, and of whom we make flowery discourses, lived for several years in continual fear and vexation of heart for want of money, and felt its effects on his health during the remainder of his life. He had to give away his engines to receive a part of the saving they produced!

Symington, Halls and Fulton were all bitter sufferers, and were neglected, ridiculed and oppressed, because they affirmed that ships could, by steam, be propelled against the winds and waves. Hugh Middleton was the subject of much abuse for bringing the New-river to a metropolis then but poorly supplied with one of the greatest necessaries of life—he was ruined. Windsor, who brought gas to that practicable state, that the cities and towns of the civilized parts of Europe are illuminated with it, was hissed and hooted when he attempted to explain his system to an audience; and being impoverished, and well nigh broken-hearted, he hid his face and wept, and afterwards died in penury, an unwilling exile in a foreign land. Hague's pneumatic transfer of power has been struggling for seven years; in vain has it been written upon, talked about, and partially used. The mercantile and mechanical portions of the community will soon wonder at their want of knowledge or their obtuseness. So it has been with the projectors of steam carriages to run on the common roads. Gurney, an ingenious and industrious man, was compelled to sell his factory and his machines for less than a tithe of their value, and was unkindly spoken of and annoyed. Hancock, a patient, assiduous and amiable man, has travelled great distances, and run his vehicles on one of the worst roads in England (from Paddington to the Bank) for months. The road is slippery and full of holes, the hill at Pentonville steep, with a very bad foundation. We have seen Mr. Hancock draw, at full seven miles an hour, one steam coach by another up that hill, but the public have not come forward to support him.

Nathaniel Ogle has propelled his carriages in different parts of England with great velocity, often selecting the most difficult roads, as from Southampton to Liverpool, and thence to London. He once went to Ascot races, beating all the horses on the road, and ascended the sand hill at Sunning with surprising velocity. Tunbridge, Maidstone, and various other places have been visited by him. He never injured any vehicle or living creature, and never met with any explosion or any accidents or delays but such as are incidental to all experiments in mechanics. He formed a company to work his patent. The shares were issued, when only one subscriber, Mr. John Greaves of Manchester, paid his deposit £20 into the banker's hands, which were returned to him. He was thus put to the expense of £3,800, which with his former great outlay ruined him; and his carriages ready for the road, are now standing rusting and rotting away. Some others have made attempts, but they have either been unsuccessful or modifications of the vehicles of those above-mentioned.

Having so far vindicated the steam carriage projectors, we must return to the comparison. There is no doubt that steam carriages on common roads are under perfect control, are the safest steam machines ever used, are to be propelled at great velocity, are capable of ascending the loftiest hills, and of being regulated in their speed down any descent. They are not to be stopped by snow which is not high enough to cover the engines; and even in that case a proper front would open a passage where horses could not work. In weather like that which now prevails, the roads are superior for locomotive carriages to railways, as they present as hard a fulcrum with as much more surface friction as to allow the engines to work with the greatest effect. In summer they make no dust; in winter they can be kept at any required temperature; as the fire is behind, no ashes come in contact with the passengers, as on the railways; the motion is the easiest known, and there is less noise than in common carriage. Can any mechanic or reflecting man doubt that those vehicles will not soon be placed on the roads? As soon as coach-masters, inn-keepers, and the proprietors of property on the common roads feel the injury that must ensue if the whole transit is diverted from them to the railways, they will come forward and support the application of steam mechanical power for carriage of persons and goods. Where the roads are so soft, (which is the worst condition they can present to a steam carriage,) as to retard the required velocity, they will be made hard; where the hills are very steep they will be lowered, though that is by no means necessary; and where rough they will be made smooth. The concrete road, of which there is a specimen beyond Lower Grosvenor-place, towards Vauxhall-bridge, is, *taking into consideration every circumstance*, superior to a railway for practical purposes. On a well-made road, consisting of hill and dale and level, a steam-carriage will go at twenty miles an hour, carrying thirty persons and the usual quantity of luggage either on the vehicle or in a covered cart behind. The *average* number of persons who go in a train on the Liverpool and Manchester line is sixty, and generally a second engine is required to assist their ascent up the "inclined plane:"—it follows, *mercantilely speaking*, that there is little or no difference between the common railway carriage and the vehicle destined to run on the common roads. When the expense of the railway and its appendages are brought into the calculation, the balance is decidedly in favor of the common road.

It has been said by the uninformed that the wear and tear on the roads would be so great as to prevent steam being applied for that purpose. Now those who possess the greatest experience know that the wear and tear of the steam-carriage on the common roads is not one half as great as on the railway; and if the roads are made all as good as the great western or the northern road out of London, the wear would be still less. By the employment of steam on the roads, monopoly, which the railways foster, would not be upheld; the money and the interest lent on the tolls is secured; from the improvements of the roads all the community would be benefited, and the steam-carriages rather roll than injure the surface. Let us now consider the time both the traveller on the railway and on the steam-carriage will expend in going from London one hundred miles. He leaves St. Paul's to go to the terminus, perhaps on the opposite side of the Thames, at nine o'clock; three quaters of an hour are required to reach the terminus, and one quarter to pay, get the luggage stowed, and himself seated; five hours and more will be occupied in the railway transit, and half an hour to get from the terminus to the inn or centre of the town. Six hours and a half (and three disagreeable changes of vehicles) are thus required to complete one hundred miles on a railway from the time and place of setting off to that of rest. A locomotive vehicle starts at nine from the Golden Cross, Charing Cross, and clears, at a minimum, sixteen miles an hour, or is six hours on the journey. We will allow the same time for arrival and deposit, which is being unnecessarily liberal, and even then the same time is consumed; but the fares will be at least a third lower than by the railway, and still yield a great profit. Suppose that ten locomotives should work the road up and down from Birmingham, and the coach-masters were to give 1s. 6d. per mile run over, and pay for the coke, water, &c., and which they *would gladly do*, the daily return would be £75. If we put down a minimum of profit it would amount to £18,200 per annum profit, on an outlay of, at the utmost, £12,000. No railway can ever compete with the locomotives on the common road, when once they are supported by companies or capitalists. There is very little more required to make them as nearly perfect as can be wanted, and that not in the machinery, but in some minor details, and in beauty. Of the boilers used in the vehicles alluded to we shall speak when touching on our steam vessels. Enough has been said to put the public on their guard against the mania for railways, and perhaps to turn their attention to the approaching substitution of mechanical for animal power on the common roads.

The maritime steam projects now being carried on are grand enough to satisfy the most ardent mind for at least a quarter of a century to come. The Government has determined to support the communication with the East by the way of the Mediterranean, Cairo, Cossein and the Red Sea. But no energy and devotedness, backed even by the wealth of the east, will, with the present machinery, which is behind the age, stem the opposing monsoons. It is, however, as we will show, to be accomplished. It is cruel to exhaust the minds, the thews and sinews of such men as Chesney and Waghorne and many more, by a pertinaceous adherence to antiquated and imperfect systems, solemnly maintained by the assumptive cautiousness of pretended wisdom. The voyage to Alexandria may be *expensively* performed by boats of the common construction. The monsoons are to be met and overcome, the short head seas to be ploughed through, and the passage made unerringly by the means of high pressure steam only (the *safest* by far.) The other way to India has been determined on. The Azores will be the station between England and the islands of the West Indies. The Portuguese will lease the island required to the spirited merchants who have commenced the scheme and there a change will take place of the boats and goods. Perhaps that is not judicious, as it must occupy time and increase expense, merely to load a different quality of boat.

From the Azores the boat will proceed to the Windward and Leeward Islands, while others go through the river San Juan, from which the obstructions, which are few and inconsiderable, will be removed, and wend their way through the great lake Nicaragua to the lake Leon, and thence to Lexas in the Pacfic, and from thence hasten on to Canton, India and Australia.* Such a line of transit must accelerate the peopling of that fine region which encompasses the lakes, facilitate intercourse with our Eastern and Australian possessions, add value and security to our western colonies, and disperse knowledge, religion and industry over countries now the haunts of the beasts that graze or prowl. Another set of men have been carefully building up an undertaking so useful and so just, that it deserves what it will reap, a great reward. They have determined to follow out the plan of that able man Lord William Bentick, and establish steam boats on the great rivers of India, that they may be traversed with the same facility as the rivers of North America. The East India Company, after deliberate investigation, will not only transfer the boats they have on the Ganges to this Company, but afford them their countenance.

With liberality, and on principles of sound policy, the natives are to constitute a part of the Indian Directory. The project has been met with open arms by the native and European residents, and we shall soon see the Ganges, the Bramahpootra, and hereafter the Indus, transmitting their productions in return for ours; and their thickly-peopled provinces holding intercourse with realms now almost unknown to them, from the expense and difficulty of travelling. This was a debt due to our vast Eastern dominions. We have before us returns of the numbers who have traversed the Ganges in steam boats already there, and the accounts of the great demands for transit; and can only say, that the numbers are great, the amount of produce so much beyond what is generally supposed, that, with common prudence, the projectors must be enriched and India greatly benefitted.

* Mr. H. Fairbairn has written an elaborate letter to Lord William Bentick, proposing a steam passage to the East Indies by the Azores, to the bottom of the Gulf of Mexico; then a journey of one hundred miles from Vera Cruz to Tehantepec; and steam-boats to proceed from various places on the shores of the Pacific to China, Australia, India, and the islands of the Indian Ocean. This letter deserves attention; it appears to have been well considered, and to contain much local information.

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